

GLOOMIER THAN EVER

Evidence Against Scott Jackson Accumulating.

WITNESSES ARE ALL POSITIVE.

So Far the Defense Has Failed to Break Down Any of Their Testimony—More Expert Testimony Connecting Jackson With the Crime—Evidence Produced at the Fourth Day of the Trial.

CINCINNATI, April 25.—The fourth day of the trial of Scott Jackson for the murder of Pearl Bryan brought out still more damaging evidence against the prisoner. Allen Johnson, who was on the stand when court adjourned, was the first witness. He reiterated his testimony about Scott Jackson and Pearl Bryan visiting Wallingford's saloon on the Friday evening before the murder, and was positive they left the place in a cab. The defense tried to break down his testimony, but failed in every attempt.

Mrs. Bryan, the mother of the murdered girl was recalled and testified as to Pearl's confiding nature and inexperience in the ways of the world. She had no idea that Pearl was in trouble or had come to Cincinnati.

The prosecution next put L. D. Poock, the Newport shoe merchant, upon the stand. He told of a partial confession made by Jackson in the office of the chief of police in this city. At that time Jackson was shown a valise. He said it was Pearl Bryan's. He was asked how he knew it was, and Jackson said because she brought it with her. Jackson then said that the stains in the valise were blood stains, and that he thought the valise had contained Pearl Bryan's head, although he was not sure. Jackson then said Walling took the valise to Kugel, and that he thought the head was in the river, that the head was thrown into the river in parts, and that later he, Jackson, threw the girl's clothing into the river from the suspension bridge.

Mr. Poock then identified the valise in court as the one he saw at that time.

Mr. Poock gave an account of his tracing the dead girl's shoes back to Greencastle. He had no interest in the case, but done what he had at the instance of the county authorities.

Dr. W. H. Crane, assistant demonstrator and professor of chemistry at the Medical College of Ohio, was the next witness. He had analyzed the dead girl's stomach and had found cocaine. He thought it had been administered through the mouth and not by a hypodermic process. Dr. Crane's testimony was clear, concise and thorough; and in many respects his was the most satisfactory medical testimony yet offered.

Dr. Dickore, the eminent Cincinnati chemist, was called to the witness box next. He had analyzed the mudstains on Jackson's trousers and testified that he had found the clay to be exactly like that found at the spot where the dead girl's body was found. He had also examined the bloodstains on Jackson's coat, the valise and Walling's cap, which, it is said, Jackson wore that night. He pronounced it all human blood.

Court recessed with the doctor still on the stand.

At the afternoon session the prosecution continued its examinations of Dr. Dickore. He said: "I found in the valise glued to the side by blood some little pieces of earth. They were too small for chemical analysis; so I took a microscope and compared them with the soil at the spot where the dead body was found. It had the same characteristics."

Upon cross-examination the defense sought to show that the soil found on the trousers and in the valise might have come from some other point than Fort Thomas.

The witness said: "I heated the soil found in the valise, and the iron in it turned the same shade of red as in the soil at Fort Thomas when similarly heated. Soil a little east of the spot where the body was found will turn three times as red."

Will Wood was next called. After testifying how long he had known Pearl Bryan and Scott Jackson he stated that he had introduced Jackson to Pearl Christmas, 1894. After that Jackson had been a frequent caller at the Bryan residence. He and Jackson were quite friendly and in August or early in September Jackson told him that he had had improper relations with Pearl Bryan. Wood did not believe it then, but after Jackson had come to Cincinnati he received several letters from him and in one was a prescription which he was asked to give to Pearl Bryan. He had done so. Jackson returned to Greencastle the Saturday before Christmas. Wood said:

"He asked me if I had had the prescription filled. I said I had not, after taking the advice of two or three friends. I saw him a day or two later. He said an operation must be performed. We saw Pearl Bryan once before at her home. He said he must get the prescription back. It might go against him in court. Wednesday afternoon we went to the house. He asked Pearl for the prescription and said he would get it filled. As he left the house he said: 'That will never cause anybody any trouble.'"

"The next day he talked about an operation. He said it could be easily arranged. He asked me to send her down, if he could get a room. At first I refused. Then he asked me to do it as a friend, and I finally consented. He left about Jan. 4."

Wood here wanted to tell of some letters he had received from Jackson, but as they could not be found they were

passed for the present. Wood then identified two letters he had received from Jackson after the murder. One of them stated that the writer had made a big mistake and would likely get him into trouble. "Stand by me!" the letter said three times. The other one was written Feb. 5, signed D, and asked Wood to send a decoy letter to the Bryans, telling them Pearl had gone to Chicago, or some other place. The letter ended as follows: "Stick by your old chum, Bill, and I will help you out the same way or some other way some time."

Wood said his relations with Pearl Bryan were purely social and that he had never said otherwise to any one. His only interest in the case was to shield the family from disgrace. Wood was then excused, but will be recalled. Cabman John Bell testified to meeting Pearl Bryan at the Grand Central depot and taking her to the Palace hotel, back to the Grand Central depot, and then to the Indiana House. He took a letter for her to Scott Jackson at the dental college the next morning, and got an answer which he gave to her at the hotel.

Belli said when the girl came she had a gold-headed umbrella and two valises. He identified the big, bloody valise. She had a hat with two red roses and an imitation seal skin cape.

Dave Wallingford was then called. He testified seeing Scott Jackson in his saloon on Friday evening Jan. 31 with a woman who answered Pearl Bryan's description. He had loaned Jackson \$2 on that evening. He soon afterward saw Jackson and the girl leave the sitting room and go to the street. A cab was on the sidewalk and they drove away a moment after, down Plum street. He wouldn't say who was in it.

Then he identified the dress found on the murdered girl's body as the dress the woman in his saloon with Jackson wore; also the hat found by Miss Mary Morgan as the one worn by the girl. His testimony corroborated that of Allen Johnson, his negro porter. Court then adjourned.

CYCLONE IN VIRGINIA.

Two People Killed and a Number of Others Badly Injured.

ROANOKE, Va., April 25.—Yesterday afternoon about 4:30 o'clock, a cyclone accompanied by hail and a very heavy rainfall struck the city of Salem, 7 miles west of here, and besides blowing down several barns, unroofing outhouses and uprooting trees, completely demolished two houses, in one of which a family of eight colored people resided, all of whom, and three others, were in the house at the time of the disaster.

Jane Harris and her 5-year-old son were taken dead from the ruins, and of the others, four were badly injured, one, a 4-year-old girl, being fatally hurt.

Surgical assistance was promptly rendered by physicians and the wants of the homeless were also attended to.

The cloud, a dark funnel-shaped one, came up suddenly from the southwest, cutting a complete swath of about 150 feet wherever it passed.

While considerable damage was done to property in other places in Roanoke county no further loss of life is reported.

Followed in the Wake of the Other.

FREMONT, O., April 25.—Sandusky county was visited by another terrific hail, wind and electrical storm last night. Much damage was done. In some places the hail was as large as eggs. In the oil fields numerous tanks and derricks were struck and demolished, and hundreds of barrels of oil consumed. The residence of Dr. Yetter, east of this city, was wrecked by lightning, and the family seriously injured.

TROUBLE ON PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Our American Consul Not Allowed to Send Telegrams to Washington.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A special to The World from Madrid says:

Advices from Manila, Philippine Islands, report that the American consul there Isaac M. Elliott, filed a cablegram early in March for the state department at Washington, claiming that the vexatious customhouse methods would compel the American merchants who had settled in that Spanish colony to abandon their trade.

All telegrams dispatched from Manila are submitted to authorities before being sent. General Blanco caused the American consul's cablegram to be detained until he had time to consult both the local council, composed of the local authorities, and the chief official of the customhouse.

The customs official naturally declared that assertions of the American consul and merchants were false, and stated that he had only applied the regulations in force against all exporters of products from the Philippine Islands.

In consequence of this inquiry, according to the Spanish officials' version, the American consul consented to cancel his cablegram, which the Spanish authorities would not forward anyhow. The Spanish party in Manila wanted to make anti-American and patriotic demonstrations, but the authorities forbade them, and took energetic steps to protect the American consulate.

Spanish advisers attribute the discontent in the Philippine islands to abuses in the local administration, the immorality of the Spanish officials and above all, to the petty tyranny of the religious orders, which practically are more powerful than the Spanish viceroys.

Wholesale Grocer Assigns.

LITTLE ROCK, April 25.—James E. Joyce & Company, wholesale grocers, have made an assignment. Preferred liabilities, \$62,000; assets, \$70,000.

BRITISHERS BEATEN.

A Battle Fought Near the Town of Buluwayo.

MANY MATABELES WERE KILLED.

The British Party Also Suffer Severely and Finally Compelled to Retreat—At One Time They Were in Danger of Complete Annihilation—The Wires Are Again Cut and Details Are Lacking.

CAPE TOWN, April 25.—Telegraphic communication with Buluwayo was reopened for a time yesterday, and then there was another break, believed, however, to be only a temporary interruption. During the time the wire was working, dispatches were received from several sources in the besieged town. The news is somewhat conflicting, but the main fact seems well established that the British have made a sortie in force, encountered large number of Matabeles, inflicting great loss upon them, suffered in return, were at one time in danger of annihilation and finally retreated.

The dispatch says that Commander Duncan, with 200 whites and 100 natives, with Maxim and Hotchkiss guns, met the Matabeles three miles out of Buluwayo. The Matabeles fired a heavy volley into the British party and drove them into Ungaza river. One of the whites in the British party was killed and three officers were wounded and several of the natives were killed. The Matabeles lost 150 killed and a large number wounded.

Soldiers Suffering From Influenza.

LONDON, April 25.—The Daily Telegraph has a dispatch from Gwelo, Matabeleland, which says that an epidemic of influenza is raging there and that 50 per cent of the troops relied on for defense are suffering from it.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Three of the Outlander Leaders at Johannesburg.

PRETORIA, April 25.—Messrs. Francis Rhodes, Lionel Phillips and George Farrar, three members of the Johannesburg reform committee, pleaded guilty of high treason yesterday and the other members of the same committee pleaded guilty of lese majeste, but without hostile intent against the independence of the Transvaal. The case was adjourned until Monday when the defendants will be sentenced.

The courtroom was crowded when the case of the reform committee prisoners was called, but the crowd was quite orderly and there was no demonstration, although the town is filled with Burglers and with Randers.

Great surprise was caused by the prisoners pleading "guilty." Their action is regarded as greatly simplifying matters.

Dispatches the Times and Standard.

LONDON, April 25.—A dispatch from Pretoria to The Times says regarding the trial of the reform committee prisoners: "The prosecution withdrew all counts in the indictment except those to which the accused pleaded guilty. John Hays Hammond and J. S. Curtis were absent on account of sickness, but they are expected Monday. It is understood that cogent reasons, which will be published shortly, actuated the accused in pleading guilty."

The Standard's Paris correspondent says that The Temps has a dispatch from Pretoria saying: "It is declared that the prosecution in the trial of the National reform committee will produce crushing proofs of complicity against the Chartered South Africa company."

Warlike Activity.

LONDON, April 25.—A dispatch from Cape Town to The Times says:

"It is reported from Johannesburg that numerous Boer wagons, all in charge of white men with no Kaffir drivers, are leaving Pretoria with ammunition and field requirements, their destination being unknown. The Boers, it is further said, are in constant communication with the artillery camp from which these wagons load and depart."

Cecil Rhodes' Intentions.

LONDON, April 25.—The Daily News announces that Cecil Rhodes intends, when the rebellion in Matabeleland is quelled, to return to his parliamentary duties at Cape Town.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

President Faure Is Still Without a Cabinet and May Resign.

PARIS, April 25.—President Faure put in the day in conferences with the political leaders of the various parties, and M. Bourgeois' successor is still undetermined.

M. Loubet assured the president that the senate, having affirmed its constitutional prerogatives, would not offer any factious opposition, even to a Radical cabinet.

MM. Brisson and Poincare advised the president to form a Radical-Republican cabinet. Rumors of President Faure's resignation are rife. M. Waldeck-Rousseau is already a center of attraction as a possible successor. M. Faure's family and entourage favor his resignation; but the president is made of sterner stuff than was Cassimir-Perier.

The palace of the Elysee is guarded by a hundred extra cavalry.

At a socialist meeting last night M. Pelletan declared that Paris must rise and take another battle. Another revolution was necessary, he said, and an-

other onslaught upon such strongholds of capital as the Rothschilds. Other speakers followed in the same strain.

Some blows were struck outside in the conflict with the police. Two journalists of The Libre Parole were arrested, but were released in 10 minutes.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The House Considers Pension Matters and the Senate Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Although yesterday was private bill day under the rules, the house decided to proceed with the Pickler pension bill, and the whole day was consumed in the discussion of that measure. The debate was devoid of interest. The feature was the opposition of Mr. Connolly (Rep., Ill.) to the section of the bill which granted pensions to Confederate soldiers who deserted and joined the Union ranks 90 days before Lee's surrender. It is not probable that a vote will be reached before Monday.

At the night session 11 private pension bills were favorably passed upon, including bills giving the widow of Major General Sprigg Carroll a pension of \$50 per month and General W. A. Morris \$75. The Morris bill was reported by the committee at \$100 per month, but Mr. Pickler, chairman of the committee, moved to amend by making the rate \$75. He explained that there had been considerable comment upon the tendency to give large pensions to officers and officers' widows. He thought the complaint was not without just foundation and advocated moderation in fixing the amount in such cases.

The senate gave the day to the sundry civil appropriation bill without completing it. The debate was largely of a formal character. The joint resolution giving to Senators Mantle of Montana and Clark of Wyoming the salary from March 4, 1894, instead of from the date of the election, was adopted. And then at 5:40 o'clock the senate adjourned.

CONGRESS MAY ADJOURN MAY 18.

Republican Senators Think They Can Be Through by That Time.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Republican senators held a brief caucus yesterday for an exchange of views on the subjects of final adjournment and order of business before adjournment. Senator Chandler suggested that adjournment ought to be possible by May 18 and was supported by an almost unanimous vote of the caucus. Brief speeches were made by Senators Allison, Frye, Cullom and other senators, all concurring in the opinion that an early adjournment was desirable and possible.

It was the general opinion that the appropriation bills should be kept to the front until disposed of, and no more adjournments over Saturday are contemplated.

Senator Sherman was authorized, as chairman of the caucus, to appoint a steering committee of nine to take charge of the details as to the order of business in case it was found possible to consider other than the appropriation bills.

It is understood that the Democratic leaders have practically agreed that congress shall close as soon as the appropriation bills can be disposed of, and that they will make no opposition to their consideration with as much dispatch as is consistent with their ideas of the demands of the public business. They will expect, however, that opportunity shall be granted for the consideration of one or two measures, and among other things will ask that a vote shall be taken upon the resolution to unseat Mr. Dupont as senator from Delaware. The Democrats think that in case the vote is taken on the proposition the resolution will be defeated.

Mining Rate Not Changed.

PITTSBURG, April 25.—The standing committee of ten, appointed by the coal operators and miners of this district to settle all disputes, met in secret session yesterday. It is learned that the meeting was a lively one and the discussion of uniformity brought out some bitter words from both sides. Roger Hartley was particularly aggressive and claimed that he was being discriminated against and should not be compelled to pay the 70-cent rate. As four operators and five miners on the committee opposed him he was overruled and the rate will remain at 70 cents.

Silver Circular.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 25.—W. T. Foster, chairman of the state central committee of the national silver party, has issued a long circular calling attention to the coming silver convention in St. Louis July 22. He denounces both the old parties as the touts of Wall street and the Rothschilds, and urges union with the Populists.

Alice Mitchell's Father Dead.

MEMPHIS, April 25.—George Mitchell, who, for many years was engaged in the furniture business here, died yesterday in the 69th year of his age. He was the father of Alice Mitchell, who killed Freda Ward in 1892.

Have the Gypsies Got Roy.

ELWOOD, Ind., April 25.—Roy Gibbs, aged 13, has disappeared from home, and the belief is prevalent that the gypsies have stolen him.

Indications.

Generally fair weather; warmer in portion; light westerly winds.

Base Ball.

AT CINCINNATI.—R H E
Cincinnati.....002211110—8132
Cleveland.....000000040—464
Batteries—Rhines, Fisher and Vaughn; Young and O'Connor. Umpire—Emsalla.

MAY YET GET A HOUSE

Ohio's Governor May Yet Be Installed in a Mansion.

A BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE.

It Appropriates One Hundred Thousand Dollars to Build a Residence For the Governor—Canal Abandonment Will Undoubtedly Be Soon Accomplished. Other Doings of the General Assembly.

COLUMBUS, O., April 25.—The governor's mansion project is not yet dead. Yesterday morning Mr. Fleischmann reintroduced in the senate the bill which was Thursday night defeated in the house. The only change is in the amount of the appropriation, the sum being reduced to \$100,000. Under a suspension of the rules it was sent to a second and third reading with a rush and was at once passed, five members only voting against it, namely, Messrs. Conley, Hamilton, Welday, Whittlesey and Williams. The bill was immediately messaged over to the house, where it will be given right of way.

The present legislature has taken the preliminary steps toward the abandonment of the canals, and the prospects are that there will before many years be an end to the appropriation of money to maintain these torpid waterways which do not yield enough revenue to provide for their own maintenance. Without any opposition the senate yesterday passed the Glenn house bill abandoning the unprofitable Wallonding canal from the six mile dam in Coshocton county to its southern terminus.

The Cincinnati \$6,500,000 waterworks job was put through. The senate concurred in the action of the house in depriving the people of the right of a vote in the matter, and also in restoring the construction-company clause. The vote was 22 to 10.

Other bills passed by the senate were: Providing for the sale of the Pennsylvania Railroad company of that portion of Eggleston avenue in Cincinnati, between Pearl street and the river at a valuation of \$57,000.

Requiring fraternal insurance societies to report to and be under the supervision of the state superintendent of insurance.

Prohibiting under severe penalties the presence of children between the ages of 4 and 16 in houses of ill-fame.

House bill allowing Ohio railroad companies which consolidate to issue bonds in excess of capital stock.

House bill to compel the introduction of fire protection on passenger trains operated within and throughout the state of Ohio.

House bill to provide a road fund in townships where oil wells are located or may hereafter be located.

House bill allowing infirmity authorities to pay the expenses of deaf and dumb persons at the state institution in Columbus.

The house passed and made into law without opposition Senator Williams' bill making the Burns law applicable to counties as well as cities. The law prevents the expenditure of money before it is in the treasury.

Senator Shryock's bill providing that probate courts may make allowance out of trusts and estates to trustees, guardians, executors, administrators, assignees, receivers, etc., for the cost of bonds in guaranty companies, furnished in lieu of bonds with perennial sureties, passed the house and became a law.

Other bills passed by the house were: Placing bakeries under the supervision of the state factory inspector and provides for two additional deputies to have charge of the inspection of bakeries. The factory inspector has the power to require that bakeries be located in clean, airy rooms and no longer than 10 hours per day is to be required of the employees.

Requiring railroads to carry bicycles as baggage.

Senate bill providing that counties may provide depositories for public money.

Senate bill providing that where line fences adjoin a stream, flood gates shall be erected jointly by property owners.

THE PORTE'S LATEST ORDER.

An American Missionary Forbidden to Give Relief in Armenia.

LONDON, April 25.—A Constantinople dispatch to The Chronicle says:

"By an order from Stamboul an American missionary at Hadjin has been forbidden to give relief. The vali there has formally accused him of being the abettor of treason on the ground of the pretended discovery of an insurrectionary plot, in connection with which many young men have been arrested."

"There are many threats of a renewal of the massacres at Kharput. Crowds of Armenians would emigrate to America, but the government refuses its permission."

"Typhoid fever is raging all around. It is unsafe for foreigners to travel without an escort."

The missionaries of the American board at Hadjin are Rev. John C. Martin and Mrs. Mary I. Martin of Dundee, Que., Mrs. Josephine L. Coffing of Dresden, O., Miss Eula G. Bates of Abingdon, Ills., and Miss Agnes E. Swenson of Chicago.

LITTLE ROCK, April 25.—Marshall Anderson, colored, was hanged at Malvern, Ark., yesterday. He was convicted of killing Tom Hanson, his wife's brother, near Malvern last September. Anderson made a statement on the gallows. He declared that his life had been sworn away. He claimed to have killed his victim in self-defence.

CLAIMS

Against and Paid by Mason County For 1895.

CLAIMS ALLOWED AT THE APRIL TERM OF THE FISCAL COURT.

J. N. Foster, supplies for paupers.....	\$ 11 50
George Cox & Son, supplies for paupers.....	2 00
Browning & Co., supplies for smallpox patients.....	11 20
Browning & Co., supplies for jail.....	25 25
George Cox & Son, supplies for paupers.....	4 20
H. C. Barker, supplies for paupers.....	8 50
Dr. F. Smith, medical services to paupers.....	22 00
C. C. Calhoun, supplies for paupers.....	10 00
Dr. James Shackelford, medical services to paupers.....	10 00
W. H. Thomas, supplies for paupers.....	3 00
E. F. Boyd, Jr., supplies for paupers.....	8 50
G. M. Tolle, supplies for paupers.....	36 00
Melvin & Humphreys, burial of paupers.....	13 00
J. J. Fitzgerald, plumbing at county buildings.....	49 50
J. J. Fitzgerald, plumbing at county buildings.....	29 35
W. H. Hord, medical service to pauper McMillan Bros., supplies for paupers.....	11 45
Dodson & Frazee, supplies for paupers.....	10 74
Dodson & Frazee, supplies for paupers.....	7 00
H. Hill, supplies for paupers.....	7 00
W. A. L. Purty, supplies for paupers.....	21 00
Myall & Shackelford, burial of paupers.....	18 00
Dr. J. T. Gaines, medical services to paupers.....	22 50
Melvin & Humphreys, burial of paupers, etc.....	68 50
Bolinger & Downing, supplies for paupers.....	22 90
Dr. C. C. Wells, medical services to paupers.....	5 00
Dr. W. H. Anderson, medical services to paupers.....	40 00
Dr. C. C. Wells, medical services to paupers.....	14 00
Dr. M. H. Davis, medical services to paupers.....	30 00
Dr. F. M. Downing, medical services to paupers.....	18 00
Dr. J. H. Kelley, medical services to paupers.....	30 00
William Wormald, supplies for paupers.....	29 25
William Wormald, supplies for paupers.....	32 24
Q. A. Means, burial of paupers.....	19 00
W. C. Pelham, surveying.....	37 50
W. C. Pelham, surveying.....	12 50
A. Sories, repairs at jail.....	2 00
Feed & Dye, supplies for jail.....	2 00
M. C. Russell & Son, supplies for jail.....	5 00
Dr. J. W. Huddleston, medical services to paupers.....	80 00
W. B. Mathews & Co., supplies for jail.....	2 00
Dr. William Dobyns, medical services to pauper.....	5 00
Bolinger & Downing, supplies for paupers.....	10 00
P. J. Murphy, clock, repairs at jail.....	10 00
R. V. Dryden & Co., supplies for paupers.....	1 50
H. L. Newell, supplies for paupers.....	7 00
G. W. Oldham, printing claims.....	7 00
E. P. McClanahan, supplies for paupers.....	20 00
Dr. James Taylor, medical services to paupers.....	10 00
Dr. A. G. Browning, medical services to paupers.....	6 00
Dr. A. G. Browning, examination of lunatic.....	1 00
John D. Roe, Coroner's fees.....	15 00
John Hayes, supplies for paupers.....	2 00
Maysville Water Company, water for court house and clerks' offices.....	60 00
John Hayes, supplies for paupers.....	5 00
James N. Kirk, transporting paupers to infirmary.....	5 00
Dr. F. Smith, medical services to pauper Joseph H. Dodson, supplies for paupers.....	12 18
J. N. Wilson, supplies for paupers.....	5 00
C. W. Williams, supplies for paupers.....	20 00
Hechinger & Co., supplies for paupers.....	11 45
Dr. S. E. Pollitt, medical services to paupers.....	10 00
William McNutt, supplies for paupers.....	5 00
A. P. Curran, printing claims.....	7 00
W. B. Mathews & Co., supplies for jail.....	18 00
Dr. W. S. Yazell, medical services to pauper.....	5 00
John W. Bramel, work and material on North Fork bridge at Taylor's Mill.....	120 00
Bierbower & Co., repairs at jail.....	180 70
William Davis, coal for jail.....	95 13
Citizens' Gaslight Company, gas for county buildings.....	117 70
Maysville Water Company, water for jail.....	175 00
Rosser & McCarthy, printing ballots, etc.....	277 25
J. C. Jefferson, to pay taxes of Mrs. Kate Miller, 1895-96.....	8 35
W. C. Miner, supplies for jail.....	16 15
John Johnson, account as jailer.....	506 45
W. B. Dawson, Constable's fees.....	112 40
John L. Grant, Justice's fees.....	34 00
D. P. Ort, fees as Chief of Police of Maysville.....	3 00
John T. Geis, Constable's fees.....	4 40
A. F. Wood, Justice's fees.....	16 00
James Chamberlain, Justice's fees.....	18 00
E. L. Beltry, Justice's fees.....	38 00
W. H. Hook, Justice's fees.....	8 00
George C. Goggin, Constable's fees.....	60 40
John T. Bramel, Justice's fees.....	74 00
Henry Lippert, fees as Marshal of Dover.....	2 00
D. M. Halfhill, Constable's fees.....	6 72
James Earnshaw, Justice's fees.....	12 00
I. L. McVain, Justice's fees.....	5 50
S. M. Strade, Constable's fees.....	4 50
J. S. Nowler, Constable's fees.....	7 60
J. N. Wilson, fees as Police Judge of Dover.....	4 00
Dr. A. G. Browning, post mortem.....	20 00
W. W. Worthington, Justice's fees.....	4 00
Jacob Miller, Justice's fees.....	48 00
T. M. Pearce, Clerk's fees.....	320 04
J. D. Raymond, Justice's fees.....	6 00
Thomas Forman, Justice's fees.....	6 00
J. C. Jefferson, Sheriff's fees.....	80 10
William D. Cochran, Clerk's fees.....	16 85
M. C. Russell & Son, supplies for jail.....	6 65
M. C. Russell & Son, supplies for jail.....	10 40
Joseph D. Wood, notices of election.....	44 00
Taylor Bros., supplies for paupers.....	5 00
W. B. Mathews & Co., supplies for jail.....	11 20
R. B. Lovel, supplies for jail and paupers.....	16 80
Dimmitt Knight, digging grave for pauper.....	1 00
William Bramel, supplies for paupers.....	2 00
H. C. Sutcliffe, Constable's fees.....	12 40
Dr. S. E. Pollitt, medical services to paupers.....	10 00
Henry Lippert and others, Constable's fees, &c.....	5 20
Robert H. Pollitt, removing boards.....	50 00
Dr. F. M. Smith, medical services to paupers.....	5 00
Bradley & Gilbert Co., Justice's books.....	37 00
Same, file boxes.....	3 35
N. Cooper, supplies for paupers.....	1 60
Same, coal for court house.....	8 00
W. B. Mathews & Co., lumber, Blue Ridge turnpike.....	12 00
Jonas Myall, burial of paupers.....	58 00
Edward Garrett, care of pauper.....	25 00
Cummins & Redmond, supplies for paupers.....	4 00
S. P. Perrine, Deputy Sheriff's fees.....	15 50
J. R. Robinson, Deputy Sheriff's fees.....	37 38
Powell B. Owens, Justice's fees.....	2 00
S. P. Perrine, mistake in previous account.....	10 00
W. L. Woodward, Constable's fees.....	2 00
Frank Lunsford, Justice's fees.....	2 00
Dr. W. H. Hord, medical services to paupers.....	50 00
Level Cain, supplies for paupers.....	4 50
J. Wesley Lee, supplies for paupers.....	25 50
John T. Martin & Co., supplies for prisoners.....	1 50
Collins & Rudy Lumber Co., supplies for jail.....	4 00
J. Jas. Wood, supplies for jail and Black Knot Commission.....	2 30
M. C. Hutchison, supplies for paupers.....	5 00
T. J. Chenoweth, supplies for jail.....	2 55
Rosenau Bros., supplies for jail.....	6 00
Bradley & Gilbert Co., codes, &c.....	73 15
Omar Dodson, supplies for paupers.....	118 50
A. A. Wadsworth, fees as Police Judge of Maysville.....	16 00
D. P. Ort, fees as Chief of Police.....	19 40
T. J. Pickett, services in regard to a bridge at Beasley Creek.....	21 00
Dr. W. H. Anderson, medical services to pauper.....	5 00
Mrs. Sarah N. Kirk, care of paupers.....	10 00
Lewis Simpson, care of paupers.....	50 00
J. H. Pecor, supplies for paupers.....	9 85
J. C. Pecor, supplies for paupers.....	2 10
C. H. Nicholson, repairs at court house.....	1 00
R. C. Kirk, account as jailer.....	235 15
Jacob Wormald, rent of room and keeping booths.....	2 75
Geo. W. Pollitt, rent of room and furnishing coal.....	2 25
Jas. Maher, rent of room, coal, light and care of booths.....	3 25

Dr. C. C. Owens, post mortem.....	15 00
S. L. Powell, lamp chimneys, coal and care of booth.....	1 15
Hiram Basset Lodge, rent of room for election.....	1 50
Thomas Brannon, taking care of booths.....	1 25
Dr. E. C. Dinmitt, medical services to paupers.....	20 00
Dr. W. H. Anderson, medical services to paupers.....	5 00
Craycraft & Johnson, supplies to paupers.....	10 00
Perry & Browning, medical services to paupers.....	15 00
Gable Bros., supplies for jail.....	36 32
Gable Bros., supplies for jail.....	2 00
J. C. Jefferson, extra services.....	50 00
Frank Owens Hardware Co., supplies for county buildings.....	5 40
James Redmond's estate, Constable's fees.....	6 40
Jacob Washington, care of pauper.....	7 70
J. W. Lee, balance on account.....	1 50
Citizens' Coal Co., coal for paupers.....	6 00
William D. Cochran, statement of real estate conveyances and assessment thereof for State Board of Equalization.....	100 00
A. D. Bettes, Constable's fees.....	2 40
Courier-Journal Job Printing Co., Sheriff's supplies.....	21 75
Dr. S. W. Stevens, medical services to paupers.....	10 00
Dr. T. J. Winder, medical services to pauper.....	5 00
Nancy Trumbo, care of obstetrics.....	5 00
Dr. James Taylor, medical services to pauper.....	5 00
Road Cases-Damages, &c.....	40 00
A. Hinson, application to change road.....	126 00
Grant Hill and others, application to change road.....	117 00
J. T. Kennedy and others, application to change road.....	270 88
Officers of Election and Registration, to pay room rent not heretofore allowed.....	
Appropriations.	
Dr. H. K. Adamson, medical services to smallpox patients.....	150 00
For suppression of smallpox.....	2 00
For Ann Harding.....	25 00
For Carrie Masterson.....	25 00
For Jane Masterson.....	25 00
For Little Cross.....	25 00
For Louisa Smith.....	25 00
For Grimes and wife.....	25 00
For Mrs. Lemon.....	25 00
For Hugh Seeds and wife.....	50 00
For John Morey and wife.....	25 00
For Joshua Clinger.....	25 00
For William Campbell.....	25 00
For William Tucker.....	25 00
For Minerva Tucker.....	25 00
For Jefferson Wooster.....	25 00
For Little Brothers.....	25 00
For Nancy Ward.....	25 00
For Marshall Paine.....	25 00
For Reuben Warner.....	25 00
For Peter Hunter.....	25 00
For George Washington.....	25 00
For Ellen Stravis.....	25 00
For Emma Anderson.....	25 00
For Fannie Graham.....	25 00
For Rose Gaither.....	25 00
For Mrs. Martin Walz and son John.....	50 00
For Susan and Lizzie Palmer.....	50 00
For Eva Martin.....	50 00
For blind Weaver girls.....	50 00
For Travis Weaver.....	25 00
For Lucinda Singleton.....	25 00
For Albert O'Call.....	25 00
For John Bradley.....	25 00

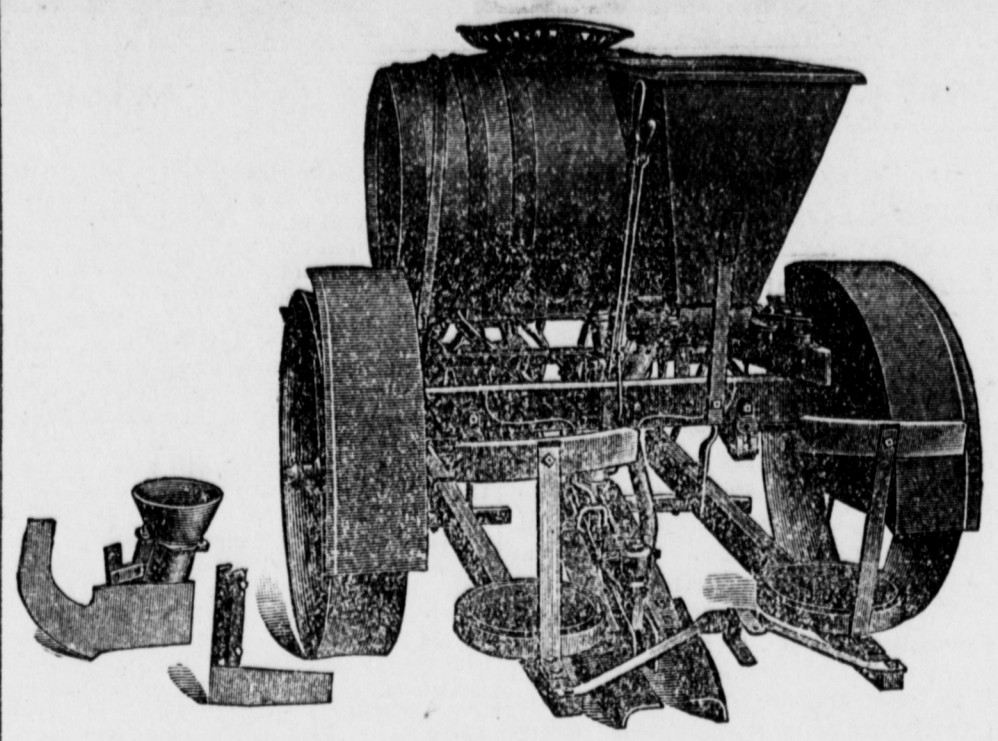
CLAIMS ALLOWED AT OCTOBER TERM.	
Mrs. Ann Whittington, care of pauper.....	25 00
John E. Wells, to pay for work done on Hill City pike.....	100 02
John E. Wells, superintending the work.....	30 00
H. H. McKibbin, burial paupers.....	10 05
Leis & Worick.....	6 00
Fox Bros., burial paupers.....	31 50
Hechinger & Co., supplies for jail.....	28 75
Hechinger & Co., supplies for jail.....	31 50
William Wormald, coal for jail.....	13 35
C. C. Dawson, work at jail.....	6 32
Isaac Woodward, Clerk's fees.....	18 25
Henry Ort, Jurors' chairs.....	24 00
J. T. Long, supplies for jail.....	6 05
A. A. Long, digging graves paupers.....	1 50
A. Sories, repairs at jail.....	6 75
D. Daulton, supplies paupers.....	3 00
Bradley & Gilbert Co., Justices' order books.....	18 75
John P. Morton & Co., registration books.....	18 00
Courier-Journal Job Printing Co., registration affidavits.....	7 00
Q. A. Means, burial paupers.....	44 50
William Wormald, coal for paupers.....	7 00
Melvin & Humphreys, supplies for jail.....	34 35
Jonas Myall, burial paupers.....	34 60
Patterson & Coburn, supplies paupers.....	45 00
Dr. James Shackelford, medical services to paupers.....	17 50
Dr. Fletcher Smith, medical services to paupers.....	25 00
Public Ledger, printing claims (October 1894).....	7 00
John W. Bramel, teams on county road.....	6 00
John W. Bramel, balance on Taylor's Mill bridge.....	17 73
R. G. Bullock, work on road.....	90 00
Wilson Bros., material for bridges.....	14 21
T. McNeill, work on Hill City pike.....	31 57
W. B. Mathews & Co., lumber.....	134 22
Browning & Co., supplies for paupers.....	9 43
S. A. Pollitt, supplies for paupers.....	5 00
Dr. M. Smith, medical services to paupers.....	22 00
Dr. J. T. Gaines, medical services to paupers.....	25 00
Melvin & Humphreys, burial paupers.....	85 00
John D. Roe, Coroner's fees.....	30 00
Dr. W. H. Hord, medical services to paupers.....	20 00
Dr. J. T. Gaines, medical services to paupers.....	5 00
Dr. L. H. Long, medical services to paupers.....	14 25
R. K. Hoeflich, mistake in assessment.....	3 75
Dr. S. W. Stevens, medical services to paupers.....	3 00
W. A. P. Lurty, supplies for paupers.....	20 00
John D. Roe, Coroner's fees.....	5 00
John C. Pecor, school books.....	28 43
Dr. W. S. Yazell, medical services to paupers.....	25 00
Maysville Water Co., water for county building.....	117 50
H. C. Barker, supplies for jail and paupers.....	7 50
Alfred Cole, teams on county roads.....	4 00
James Irvine, lumber for roads.....	14 72
H. L. Newell, supplies for paupers.....	6 00
W. H. Hook, room for school election.....	6 00
White, Judd & Co., supplies for smallpox patients.....	10 00
F. H. Traxel, supplies for pauper.....	25 00
Dr. S. Pangburn, medical services to pauper.....	5 00
George Cox & Son, supplies for court-house and Clerk's office.....	53 20
M. C. Russell & Son, supplies jail, &c.....	67 08



MISS DEMOCRACY: "DON'T YOU RIDE, MR. CLEVELAND?"
—New York Telegram.

For Jasper Hinson.....	25 00
For Fannie Potts.....	25 00
For James Wells.....	25 00
For John Bennett, team on county road.....	15 00
For George Cooper.....	25 00
For Eva Mitchell.....	25 00
For Laura Hunter.....	25 00
For Florence and Martha Bracken.....	50 00
For Annie Young.....	25 00
W. D. Cochran, to purchase coal.....	60 00
Charles Asbury, material on county road.....	25 00
Salaries Allowed.....	1,000 00
County Judge.....	600 00
County Attorney.....	600 00
Superintendent of Common Schools.....	100 00
Jail Physician.....	600 00
Superintendent of Infirmary.....	250 00
Infirmary Physician.....	75 00
Chairman Board of Directors of the Infirmary.....	125 00
Circuit Court Clerk.....	100 00
County Court Clerk.....	50 00
Sheriff.....	50 00
County Attorney.....	50 00
County Judge.....	50 00
Justices for Holding This Court.	
John T. Bramel.....	15 00
Jacob Miller.....	15 00
John J. Perrine.....	15 00
Powell B. Owens.....	15 00
Thomas Forman.....	15 00
C. W. Williams.....	15 00
I. L. McVain.....	15 00
W. H. Hook.....	15 00
Total.....	\$11,414 47
Recapitulation of April Term.	
Pauper claims and accounts.....	\$1,368 85
Appropriations for support of paupers.....	1,240 00
Miscellaneous accounts.....	2,548 85
Salaries, stationery, &c.....	1,388 49
Officers' claims.....	3,956 00
For suppression of smallpox.....	41 20
Officers of election, &c.....	283 53
Damages in road cases.....	120 00
Justices for holding this court.....	120 00
Total.....	\$11,414 47
Special Term, April 29th, 1895—Claims Allowed.	
Expenses in connection with smallpox.....	53 00
Special Term, July 23rd, 1895—Claims Allowed.	
Dr. H. K. Adamson, services to smallpox patients.....	\$ 310 00
Pauper Appropriation.	
For Henderson and Margaret Phillips.....	30 00
Total.....	\$ 370 00

The Bemis Tobacco Setter.

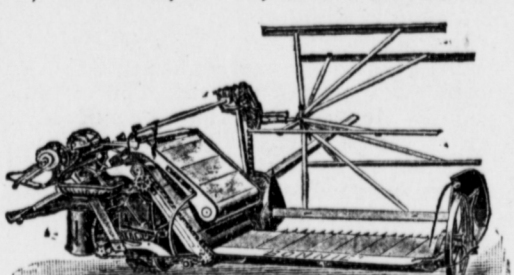


The only successful transplanter on the market, and stood the test during the dry season of 1895, where its competitors failed.
A practical machine that any farmer can use, simply constructed and will last a life-time if properly cared for. Makes its own season, gets tobacco out earlier, starts quicker and more uniformly than hand planting. Will make its price every year in a small crop. See what the largest grower in the State says about it.
From Leslie Combs, Lexington, Ky.: This is to certify that I have used three different Tobacco Transplanting Machines upon my farm, and that I find the plants live so much better after the Fuller & Johnson "Bemis" I would buy no other. This opinion is formed from working all of these machines side by side through the entire season of 1895.
Every machine fully warranted to do satisfactory work in the field or no sale. To secure one of these machines orders must be placed early. For sale by

JONAS MYALL, Mayslick, Ky.

THE JOHNSTON HARVESTER COMPANY, BATAVIA, N. Y., MANUFACTURERS.

The New Bonnie is the lowest elevator Binder and the lightest draft. Two horses handle it with ease. Call on our agent, L. F. PIGG, Second street, near Market, Maysville, Ky., he will show you this wonderful little gem. Also a line of farming implements, Mowers, Disc Harrows, Disc Cultivators, Hay Rakes and Binding Twine. To see them is to like them.



Repairs on Hand.

THE JOHNSTON HARVESTER COMPANY, L. F. PIGG, Agent.

Officers' claims.....	4,113 15
Salaries, stationery, &c.....	3,950 00
For suppression of smallpox.....	804 20
Officers of election, &c.....	283 53
Damages in road cases.....	120 00
Justices for holding Fiscal Court.....	240 00
Total.....	\$16,264 06
Not Included in the Above.	
Cost of improvement of court house.....	\$ 526 50
Cost of improvement of jail.....	600 00
Cost of black knot commission.....	657 29
County's appropriation to Limestone Creek bridge.....	2,500 00
County's appropriation to Hebron and Salem Ridge Turnpike.....	1,543 25
Interest on M. and H. S. R. R. bonds.....	2,350 00
Expended for Infirmary.....	3,875 03
Total expenditures for year.....	\$28,316 66
WILLIAM D. COCHRAN, Clerk Mason County Court.	

Horses Wanted!

Mr. Joe Kindig, of York, Pa., will be at Mose Daulton & Bro's stable, Maysville, Ky., on Tuesday, May 5th, 1896, and will pay the highest market prices for good, sound horses or mares from four to six years old, well broken and in good flesh. Bring in good ones and get the money for them. Don't forget the date.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Duley & Baldwin.

Books are now open for subscription to stock in the sixth series of the People's Building Association, commencing May 2, 1896. Call on Robert L. Baldwin, Secretary, John Duley, Treasurer, or any of the directors.

The coming Methodist Episcopal church general conference at Cleveland in May will be one of the most important ever held. Several serious questions are to be settled. A movement in favor of extended lay representation at this great quadrennial conference has been agitated for a number of years. It is quite possible that equal lay and clerical delegations will be granted. Important questions of policy are usually submitted by the denomination to the annual conferences to be voted on before being finally passed on by the general conference. It is believed a majority of the annual conferences in the different districts throughout the country favor the increased lay representation. The matter of admitting women as delegates to the general body has been voted on by the smaller conferences in the same manner, and it is likely this question will be decided also in May. Finally the vexed matter of the time limit for preachers at one place will come up. It has long been said that a Methodist preacher has no home and cannot have

Wiped Off the Face of the Earth!

High prices are by our last "suppression." They've gone to stay, just as our Clothing has come to stay. When you get one of our Suits on your back, it's there to stay—can't wear it off and it's pretty hard to tear it off. Your friends will like it so well that you won't want to take it off. There you are then!

Look back a few years and you can remember that the style of doing business was to grab a handful of goods in the back of a coat while trying it on you, and tell you it "fit youst like de paper on de vall." We started in business and have always handled the best made and best fitting Clothing manufactured. What is the result to-day? The grab game is a thing of the past. Just so it will be with high prices. Mark it down so you will remember that we tell you high prices must and

JNO. T. MARTIN & CO.



SEE OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING

will go. Do not judge the quality of the goods by the prices asked. Clothing is not sold for less than its worth, and it is not worth more than we sell it for. Some merchants will mark goods to sell for twice, yes three times their value, and then make a great howl about making a 25 per cent. or 33½ per cent. cut from prices marked. That does not go to prove that the goods are worth what they were marked to sell for, but does go to show that they were marked too high; and this is what we are fighting and what we will conquer. We buy for cash, owe no man a dollar, have bought our goods from 10 to 20 per cent. less than others and give you the advantage of our purchase. This fact is what is giving other merchants so much trouble. We will not combine with anyone to keep up high prices, but are fighting to down them.

JNO. T. MARTIN & CO.

ECONOMY IN CUTTING.

ARE WOMEN TRAINED TO ABSOLUTE ACCURACY?

Olive Harper Shows How Inexperienced and Careless Dressmakers Waste Valuable Material—How to Cut Garments to the Best Advantage.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, April 20.—The new woman has yet some things to learn from men and one of them is how to cut a garment with the greatest economy. I think I hear faint protests from everywhere, for all women labor under the delusion that they are "saving cutters." They are not and the reason lies in two things. One is that they are not trained to absolute accuracy and the other is that they distrust their own abilities and, further, not one in a thousand has a true eye for form or size. Therefore the woman says: "I shall cut my material a little larger all around than the pattern and then, if it is too large, I can take it in." If I cut it exactly the same, it might turn out to be too small and I couldn't remedy that." So she takes her skirt pattern and cuts out the pieces one by one, "allowing an inch all around for take up." This "inch all around" amounts to a respectably sized piece of stuff when it is all done. There are 22 seams, or rather 22 raw edges, making 11 seams around the ordinary waist. If the amateur allows that extra inch to all the seams, and she does ninety-nine times out of a hundred, she has 22 inches of stuff more in width than her measurement calls for. This, when the waist is fitted, is all thrown away.

To avoid this unnecessary waste of material, more or less costly, she should cut her pattern out first in lining and this, when basted, should be tried on wrong side out and molded to the figure by means of pins. This should then be slightly stretched after taking it off so that the pinholes will show, or, better still, it should have the seams marked with a pencil while the pins are still in. This modeled waist lining should then be rebasted and again tried on. When sure that it is a perfect fit, it should be ripped apart and the edges neatly trimmed. A pattern then may be taken of this glove fitting lining and kept for future use. Goods can then be cut on the line with safety.

There are many intricate and complicated machines and systems for taking measurements and cutting garments, but when one looks below the surface one finds that somewhere or other in the process there is the trying on of the lining and the molding of it to fit different figures.

Close Lay Cutting.

Now, we will suppose that the young dressmaker has her model pattern in good stiff paper and her skirt pattern. The next thing is to cut the dress. She is apt to rely upon the quantities set down in fashion books, upon the envelope of the pattern or on the previous demands of a dressmaker. It is but honest to say that not one writer of fashions



THE MODEL SUIT.

in a dozen knows anything at all about quantities. The makers of patterns are too farsighted to try to show how to cut

what the great wholesale manufacturers of ready made garments call "close lay" cutting. It would require far too much explanation and it costs money to have type set unnecessarily, and no dressmaker would allow a customer to know that a full suit of waist and skirt could be cut out of 4¼ yards of 54 inch goods. They must have 7½ at least. I know one dressmaker who used to make dresses for some of the wealthiest customers in the city. She would not touch a silk gown unless she had 25 yards of material nor a woolen one unless she had 9 or 10. "If you are willing to wear a skimpy gown," she would say, "I cannot afford to risk my reputation in sending one out of my establishment." She had another establishment in Fort Wayne, and in some occult manner she always had duplicate gowns in both places. She had adopted the "close lay" system and made it pay.

Amount of Goods Required.

In this column I present a model gown in the very latest style. The skirt is cut in seven gores—viz, one front, four side and two back gores. The waist is the neat new pointed effect, and there are flat revers, with a vest front of lace or of any other stuff. The sleeves are the new two piece, and they make a moderate gigot puff. There is one flat collar, and one upright one slightly flaring—all in all as pretty and desirable a gown as one could wish. This entire suit can be cut from 4¼ yards of 54 inch goods. It is of biscuit mohair.

The average woman cuts her skirt first piece by piece with little system. She spreads as much of her stuff as will go on the dining room table and cuts the gores doubled in a manner shown in the "unscientific" illustration, not even trying to get more than the back and under arm piece from the rest of the stuff after the gores are out. She cuts them wider and longer than her pattern. This is deliberate waste if she is sure of her pattern, and she has no business to cut by it if she is not sure. The unscientific one thinks that her first duty is to get her skirt out without piecing, and if any piecing has to be done it can be hidden under trimming on the waist. Some goods, like cashmere, henrietta and eudora as well as mohair, plain silk and cheviot, can be cut to even better advantage, as there is neither up nor down.

The two diagrams will show better than long explanations the difference between the tailor style of close lay patterns and the woman's economical ideas. In the first 4¼ yards of 54 inch goods

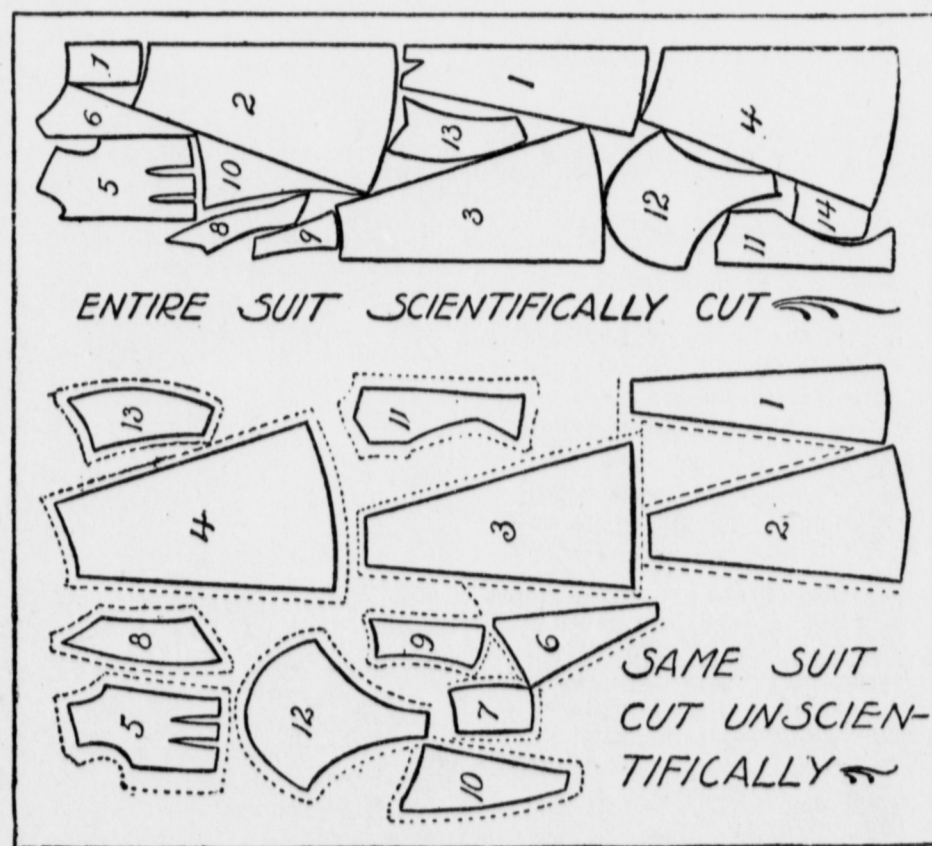
makes a full dress. It is cut so that often the cut makes the two seams, and there is hardly a piece of stuff as big as one's hand wasted. The manner in which this is done is this: The goods is laid smoothly out on a place long enough to hold the entire piece. The patterns, which are cut of stiff paper, are then laid on and fitted into their position like the upper diagram. Then they are marked out on the cloth with soapstone, chalk or blue pencil. Pieces of lead or sadirons are put upon the patterns to hold them in place while the marking is being done.

The pattern in the two diagrams is exactly the same, yet by unscientific cutting one takes 7½ yards of material and the other but 4¼.

The rule is this, and it is easy: First, be perfectly sure of your pattern and spread out your goods all on one surface. Try over and over, if necessary, until you fit your puzzle of patterns together like the upper diagram. Mark them, as said above, lift off the patterns and cut fearlessly, and you will be glad you tried. The different parts are numbered thus: 1, front breadth; 2, first side breadths; 3, second side breadths; 4, the two back breadths. No. 1 and No. 4 are cut on the fold and are to be left with the fold uppermost. Nos. 2 and 3 are to be cut apart and the selvages of each sewed to the straight sides, except where 3 and 4 join. That is a bias seam and needs to have a piece of tape sewed in with it, so that it will not sag. No. 5 is the front of the waist. It is cut for a 36 inch bust, but if a stouter person wishes to make it there is enough margin to allow it; 6 is the vest front; 7, the upright collar; 8, the back side pieces; 9, the under arm pieces; 10, the pointed revers; 11, the backs; 12, the upper sleeve. This is not as large as sleeves have been, but is as large as the latest styles; 13 is the under part of the sleeve; 14 is the flat collar.

If in buying a seven gores pattern one finds that the lower part is too wide to allow for the other pieces, turn it over and cut off the superfluous width. This skirt is as full as it needs be and is extremely handsome.

As long as woman cuts her garments in the old uncertain way she does not know how to cut with economy. The gown should be sewed, pressed and finished with the neatness and precision that are now required on all dresses, even the most inexpensive. I hope that those who read this will keep the diagrams for future reference.



TWO WAYS OF DRESS CUTTING.

It is not likely that the law removing the last remaining disabilities of Confederate soldiers and allowing them to hold commissions in the United States army and navy will be taken advantage of by many of them. Still, the law will give them a satisfaction.

There is not the shadow of a doubt that the Spaniards in Cuba are guilty of horrible atrocities. There is no need to send a commission there to ascertain that fact. It has been confirmed over and over again by the mouth of credible American witnesses.

The Rev. David Macrae has brought together in a most interesting little volume, entitled "Quaint Sayings of Children," a number of stories, many of them old, but nearly all of them good. There is one, evidently told in print for the first time, of a little girl in Aberdeen who brought a basket of strawberries to the minister very early on Monday morning. "Thank you, my little girl," he said; "they're very beautiful. But I hope you didn't gather them yesterday, which was the Sabbath day?" "No, sir," replied the child, "I pulled them this morning. But they were growing in all yesterday."

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

He Was the Ablest and Most Courageous of the Emperor's Brothers.

The younger brother had, after the first juvenile heats of radicalism, become a moderate republican, holding his convictions resolutely. Having opposed the hereditary consulate for Napoleon, he withdrew, unmindful of any reward he might have claimed for his services of Brumaire, to lead a life of study and cultivate his inborn literary tastes. On the death of his first wife, by whom he had two daughters, he married, in direct opposition to Napoleon's wishes, the beautiful and accomplished Mme. de Jaubert. This was in 1803. He had been importuned to put her away and lend himself to the project of buttressing the empire by himself accepting a crown and contracting a royal marriage. He was by far the ablest and most courageous of the Bonaparte brothers, but his heart was true, his principles were fixed, and he was utterly indifferent to the rise of Napoleonic empire.

It was with reluctance that he came to Mantua. There are two accounts of what happened there—that which has long been accepted of Napoleon offering and Lucien hotly refusing the crown of Portugal, with the hand of Prince Ferdinand for his daughter Charlotte, and that which makes the first offer to have been Etruria. Both accounts agree, however, that the bid was raised to the promise of Italy—all on condition that he should divorce his wife and rule in the interest of his brother's imperial power. Lucien disdained even this bribe, declaring that he would accept the crown, but that he would rule in the interests of his subjects, and that he would in no case consider a divorce. Angry words were spoken. Napoleon crushed in his hand a watch with which he had been toying, hissing out that thus he would crush wills which opposed his. "I defy you to commit a crime," retorted Lucien.

Before parting there was a half reconciliation, and Napoleon requested that at least his brother's eldest daughter might be sent to Paris for use in his scheme of royal alliances. Lucien assented, and the child, a clever girl of about 14, was sent to live with Mme. Mere. She was thoroughly discontented and wrote bright, sarcastic letters to her stepmother, whom she loved, depicting the avarice of her grandmother and the foibles of her other relatives. These, like all other suspected letters of the time, were intercepted and read in the "cabinet noir." Their contents being made known to Napoleon, he sent the petulant, witty writer back to her father. Despairing of any support from Lucien or his family, Napoleon formally adopted his stepson Eugene, the viceroy, with a view to consolidating and confirming the Italian feeling of dependence on France.—Professor Sloane's "Life of Napoleon" in Century.

AUSTRIA'S BARBERS.

They Must Be Apprenticed Three Years and Pass Examination.

The Austrians take no chances with their barbers. They must be good, and the Barbers and Wigmakers' union of Vienna sees to it that they are. Provision is also made in their code for women barbers who desire to carry on the business of their husbands in case of the latter's death or illness.

But in order to do this the wife must have been enrolled in the union as an apprentice for three years. Apprentices, by the rules of the union, must appear in Vienna in the presence of judges of the union and show their skill before they are allowed to open shops of their own.

A properly certified barber must have a knowledge of and pass an examination in shaving, hair cutting, hair curling and wigmaking, and during the period before the issuance of a certificate the poor and others who are frugal serve as subjects for experiment.

At the examination the young men have their razors dulled by four strokes in a pine plank, and they must then sharpen them. A subject is assigned to each, who must be tonsorially perfect, in the opinion of the judges, when the apprentice has released him.

After this a certificate is issued and the apprentice serves two years as a journeyman before he may open a shop as an employer. The average age of apprentices when they begin to learn their trade is 13 years.—St. Louis Post-Dis-

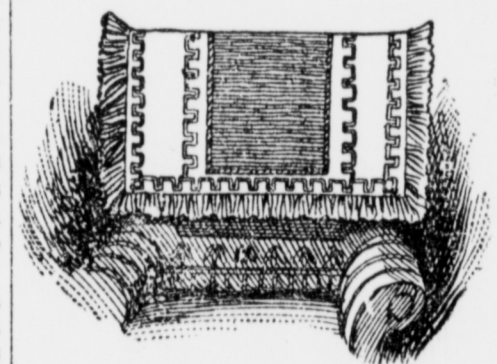
CHAIR BACK COVERS.

When Properly Made They Are Useful and Add Adornment to a Room.

The modern chair cover must not be confounded with the hideous crocheted abominations in wool or cotton, reviled by men and admired only by the women who made them. These latter are relegated to lodgings which still affect wax flowers, bead mats and the like. The chair back cover which now finds a place in modern sitting rooms and libraries is both useful and decorative. It preserves the freshness of one's best chairs and covers up the shabbiness of old ones. It furthermore adds to the adornment of a room.

The material for a chair back cover may be art serge, flowered cretonne or art muslin. The last named wears well and can be laundered. A charming affair seen was of brown art serge, with a center of old gold silk. It was made as follows:

Measure the width of the chair for which the cover is designed. We will suppose this to be 22 inches. Then from a yard of art serge cut a piece across, allowing half an inch for turnings, and 26 inches long, so that the strip when placed across the top of the chair would measure 18 inches front and back while it is still upon the chair. Cut, in paper first, a strip that will fit on each side,



ART SERGE CHAIR BACK COVER.

and this will measure from 8 to 5 inches across. Cut then the strips out in serge and make up your cover by letting them in neatly after the manner of a gore, and this plain serge cover, when completed, should appear like a bag with a straight gore each side. You now require a yard and a half of gold colored pongee silk. From this cut strips 3 inches deep, allowing for turnings to make the frill, and the rest will be sufficient for the 9 inch square in the center.

This square should be neatly sewed on the cover, so that when the latter is upon the chair the center will be exactly halved back and front. A narrow gold cord outlines the square, and beyond this upon the serge further ornamentation is given by a very narrow gold braid sewed on in a simple Greek key design, which should be first traced in cotton or chalk. Of course this decoration may be omitted if desired. The finishing touch is given by the frill, and this, neatly hemmed and gathered up, is whipped carefully all the way round the cover. This cover should be neatly lined with silk. Cord or fringe may, of course, be substituted for the frill. The cover may be fashioned in handsome brocade with pleasing results.

ALICE VARNUM.

The situation in east Africa is the most picturesque of any now occupying public attention. The two native armies there represent the fiercest, strongest and most intellectual people of the dark continent. The dervishes of the Sudan, with the Mahdi or prophet Osman Digna at their head, are the most ferocious and fanatical of all the Mohammedan sects. It is both their duty and their pleasure to kill Christians. Menelek and his Abyssinians, on the other hand, represent the oldest Christian sect on the globe, older than the Roman or Greek church. At least they claim to be Christians, and their claim is as well proved by their actions as that of many persons in the United States of America. The Abyssinian Christians hate the Italian Christians, and are trying to drive them out of Africa. The dervishes and the Abyssinians, although enemies by their religion, have therefore a common aim, the expulsion of Europeans from Africa. It is a question, however, whether they have the sense to take advantage of the situation. The dervishes have 300,000 soldiers; the Abyssinians 100,000.

EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSER & McCARTHY,
Proprietors.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES OF DAILY.
One month.....\$1.50
Three months.....\$3.00
Six months.....\$5.00
One year.....\$8.00
SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1896.

INDICATIONS.

Generally fair weather; warmer in portion, light westerly winds.

Sun rise..... 5:06
Sun set..... 6:51
Moon set (a. m.)..... 3:42
Day of year..... 116

The local elections in this State, says the New York World, like those at the West, shows that the Democratic party is still very much alive. There are gains almost everywhere. In New York the gains have been most marked in the cities that have voted. In Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin the Democrats have cut down the Republican majorities largely, and in several instances carried towns and cities that have for two years past gone Republican. These results, so far as they have a political bearing, no doubt signify the popular disgust and disappointment at this do-nothing, buncombe Congress, and the public apprehension at the revival of McKinleyism.

What Banking Is.

Matthew Marshall, the financial writer of the New York Sun, thus defines what in his judgment the banking business is and is not:

Legitimate banking is nothing more than the taking of money on deposit and the lending of it out again. The taking of deposits involves of course the acceptance for collection of checks, drafts, notes and other promises to pay money, and the lending of money involves likewise the discount or the purchase of similar promises. The profits of the business are derived from the interest and discount on the money loaned, out of which have to be paid expenses, taxes and losses before anything can be divided to the bank's stockholders or its proprietors. Theoretically expenses, taxes and losses should be equalled if not exceeded by the interest or discount received for the use of the money of depositors, leaving intact that derived from the employment of the bank's own money. Consequently it is the aim of all banks to attract as large a volume of deposits as possible, and the competition between them in this respect has led to the offering of inducements to customers which frequently cost more than the business they bring in is worth.

Banks add to their legitimate banking business the issuing of paper money. In the early days of this country, when circulating medium of all kinds was scarce, this usurpation of power was at first connived at and finally legalized, but it is a usurpation nevertheless. The furnishing of the currency of a country is quite as much the function of its government as is providing it with an army or navy, and much more so than the carrying of letters and newspapers. The coining of metal nobody pretends should be entrusted to private individuals and corporations, and the printing of paper to serve as money comes under the same head.

As to the argument that small banks cannot do business and continue to exist without the additional profit to be derived from the issue of circulating notes, it proves too much. A bank which cannot make a living by legitimate banking business ought not to exist at all.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed in the Spring, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alternative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malaria poison. Headache, indigestion, constipation, dizziness, yield to Electric Bitters. Only fifty cents per bottle at J. James Wood's drug store.

COLONEL W. LARUE THOMAS has decided to enter the Congressional race, and his formal announcement will appear Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Dr. S. F. Moffatt was killed by a Columbia line cable car at a late hour last night. According to the gripman he was lying across the track when struck. He was 42 years old and well known.

HON. W. J. HENDRICK is seriously ill at his home near Frankfort. He was taken sick several days ago, but his condition had not been regarded as serious until Wednesday night, when symptoms of typhoid fever began to develop.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sunday school, 9:15 a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Young People's meeting, Sunday, 6:30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Baptizing after preaching at night. All cordially invited to all these services.
I. P. TROTTER.

The old man who looks out at the world with clear and healthy eyes cannot help feeling great gratification at the thought that his children have inherited from him no weakness nor tendency to disease. The healthy old man is the man who has throughout his life kept his digestion good and his blood pure. Not one in a thousand does do it. Germs go through the healthy body without effect. Let them once find lodgment or let them find a weak spot, they will develop by the million and the blood will be full of them. Instead of giving strength to the tissue, it will force upon them innutritious matter, and the man will lose flesh and the more susceptible he is to disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the only medicine that absolutely and infallibly cures all blood diseases, and almost all diseases are blood diseases. It isn't a medicine for some one particular so-called disease. It is a medicine for the whole body. It forces out all the germs of disease, and replaces impurities with rich, red blood.

doctor as for a woman to keep an intensely interesting secret. The profession, however, has had a wholesome lesson in the Playfair-Kitson case in England. Briefly, Dr. Playfair treated Mrs. Kitson. His wife was a relative of Mrs. K. Dr. Playfair concluded there was enough in the conduct of Mrs. Kitson to warrant informing his wife that his patient was no better than she ought to be. The doctor's wife made use of the knowledge to the prejudice of Mrs. Kitson. Mrs. K. brought suit for damages for defamation of character and obtained judgment for \$60,000. It served Dr. Playfair right. The gossiping of physicians concerning their patients' private affairs has broken up many a family and destroyed much happiness and good will. Medical confidences ought to be as sacred as those of the confessional.

The new battleship Iowa belongs more nearly to the type called in England the admiral class than to any other afloat. The Iowa, however, is designed to carry as heavy guns as the British ships that are considerably larger in size. The displacement of a ship is the quantity of water that its hull removes or displaces when it is afloat. This is computed in tons and estimates the size of the vessel. Thus the Iowa is a ship of 11,296 tons displacement. The British battleship Magnificent has 14,900 tons displacement, but the Iowa carries as heavy an armament as the Magnificent. The Iowa carries four 12 inch guns, with a varied assortment of smaller ones. She has capacity for 2,000 tons of coal. Vessels of this type are not expected to make great speed, but the Iowa's engines are of 11,000 horsepower. She can travel about 20 miles an hour.

Both the friends and the opponents of the new liquor law in New York state will watch with interest its workings in the next few months. All respectable citizens want proper excise laws enforced, but objections against the Raines law are urged on the score that it may be used as a political machine. Its opponents say that making its enforcement depend on state officers will put into the hands of the political party in power in the state at the time a great machine to perpetuate its rule.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."



Little Eva McKinley to Uncle Tom Hanna of Ohio: "Tell me, Uncle Tom, is it nice in the White House?"

THE MAIDEN'S LEAP.

[Judge.]

She gazed into his sweet, blue eyes;
She longed to clasp his soft, white hand,
To place on it a golden band,
To bring a blush of glad surprise.
She thought she'd won him, yet her heart
Offtimes had doubts; had cruel fears
When hope would drown in bitter tears,
When they would seem to drift apart.
But she her love in secret kept—
Until she fear'd a rival fair.
Procrastinate she did not dare:
'Twas leap-year—and the maiden leaped.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. L. C. Pope was here yesterday.
—Miss Sudie McNutt, of Rectorville, made a flying trip to Maysville Friday.
—Mr. C. C. Hopper and son spent Friday in Cincinnati.
—Mr. S. J. Crutcher, of Warsaw, Ky., was here Friday on business.
—Miss Mayme Hooper is at home after an extended visit in New York.
—Miss Anna Cogan, of Mayslick, is a guest of Miss Maggie O'Keefe, of Casto street.
—Mr. and Mrs. Alf Ball, of Millersburg, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Parker.
—Bourbon News: "Mr. J. W. Fitzgerald, a leading citizen of Maysville, was in the city Thursday."
—Mrs. Dr. Dimmitt, of Germantown, has been spending the week with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Wall.
—Mr. M. E. McKellup and wife were called to Vanceburg this morning by the serious illness of his brother, Mr. John McKellup.
—Captain Tom Nolin, of the Pittsburg and Charleston packet Ruth, arrived last evening to attend the funeral of his nephew, the late Stanley B. Nolin.

Don't forget that Hechinger & Co. are sole agents for the celebrated Hopkins hat—both in straw and stiff.

REV. E. L. SHEPARD.

A Maysville Minister Chosen Chaplain of the Frankfort Penitentiary.

Rev. E. L. Shepard, pastor of the Third street M. E. Church, received a telegram Friday afternoon notifying him of his selection as Chaplain of the State penitentiary at Frankfort.

The telegram bringing the news of his appointment was from State Treasurer G. W. Long. Mr. Long advised the new Chaplain to come on at once and select a home.

It was given out from Frankfort a few weeks ago as a straight tip that Mr. Shepard would get the position.

Mr. Shepard has been pastor of the Third street church only a few months, since last fall, coming here from Ashland. He is a scholarly gentleman, and an earnest and zealous worker in the ministerial field. His many friends, while they will regret to see him and his family leave Maysville, are glad to learn of his appointment.

Mr. Shepard will succeed Rev. D. B. Cooper, of the M. E. Church, South, in the position of Chaplain. The salary is \$1,200 a year.

Mr. Shepard will leave Monday for Frankfort, to make arrangements for his removal to that point.

It is not known yet of course who will succeed him as pastor here. The Presiding Elder, Rev. G. R. Frenger, will probably appoint some one to serve until the next conference.

The Time for Building

Up the system is at this season. The cold weather has made unusual drains upon the vital forces. The blood has become impoverished and impure, and all the functions of the body suffer in consequence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great builder, because it is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve tonic.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with all who use them. All druggists. 25c.

EVERY can of Ray's Rainbow Ready Mixed Paint is guaranteed not to peel, chalk or crack. Found at Postoffice Drugstore.

ACCIDENT ins. tickets. W. R. Warder.

Cripple

The iron grasp of scrofula has no mercy upon its victims. This demon of the blood is often not satisfied with causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pains of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

"Nearly four years ago I became afflicted with scrofula and rheumatism.

Made

Running sores broke out on my thighs. Pieces of bone came out and an operation was contemplated. I had rheumatism in my legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost appetite, could not sleep. I was a perfect wreck. I continued to grow worse and finally gave up the doctor's treatment to

Well

take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon appetite came back; the sores commenced to heal. My limbs straightened out and I threw away my crutches. I am now stout and hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." URBAN HAMMOND, Table Grove, Illinois.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

We Make a Strong Bid

For your business in these important items and are prepared to serve you to your entire satisfaction:

Ingrain Carpets.—All wool and a yard wide. The best extra super, not an antiquated pattern among them. All clean, quiet, neutral tints that won't show dust and will turn well. A pick of these at 50 and 60 cents the yard.

New Tapestry Brussels.—The best ten-wire kind, of course; no better medium-priced carpet made. Have a number of hall and stair patterns among them. They have looks and wear in them; you all know the quality, now come in and get the price.

Rugs and Art Squares in several different weaves, various sizes and charming color combinations, with prices at the lowest notch. We are offering a neat Japan Rug, 18 by 36, for 35, and a pretty Smyrna Door Mat for 50.

Mattings.—All new goods, and a stock to choose from that would grace a town twice the size of ours. Linen Warp Mattings that "don't break," jointless mattings, cord-warp, plain, fancy and all good. They are made of live straw, are flexible and don't scuff out, like the poor, dried-out sorts. Matting makes a cool, cleanly, comfortable floor covering, and cheap, too, as we sell them at 10, 12, 15 up to 37.

A Lace Curtain Event.—That's what we name it; that's what it is—an event of money-saving importance to you. We have put our curtain stock on a narrow margin of profit, and we invite your judgment on the values we are giving at 1.00, 1.50 and 2.00

D. HUNT & SON.

The Best Dollar

LASTS LONGEST, AND WE GIVE THE BEST DOLLAR'S WORTH

OUR CHINA AND QUEENSWARE

Are guaranteed to be precisely as represented; the dollars paid for it last because the goods last. We are making special drives on Chamber Sets this week. Call in.

C. D. RUSSELL & CO., "The Chinamen."

EBENEZER PRESBYTERY.

Reports From the Churches More Encouraging Than For Years. Next Meeting.

THE recent meeting of Ebenezer Presbytery (South) at Catlettsburg was well attended.

The reports from the various churches were more encouraging than they have been for many years.

Rev. W. O. Cochran and Ruling Elder Professor Lawrence Rolph were elected commissioners to the General Assembly which meets in Memphis, Tenn.

The fall meeting of the Presbytery will be held at Washington.

MILLERSBURG's handsome new M. E. Church, South, will be dedicated May 17th.

HECHINGER & Co. have just opened their line of Hopkins straw hats, and they are dandies.

HECHINGER & Co.'s line of Spring and Summer underwear is simply grand, and at popular prices.

BODE's Operatic Minstrels of this city will appear at Manchester opera house next Monday night.

MR. WILL FRISTOE, injured in a runaway Tuesday, was much better this morning and improving.

If you want Landreth's fresh garden seed, guaranteed to be true to name, call at Chenoweth's drug store.

THE merchant who fails to plant an ad in the EVENING BULLETIN will miss an opportunity to increase his business.

FOUR cans tomatoes, 25 cents; three cans best corn, 25 cents; one can best California fruit, 15 cents.—Calhoun's.

FOR a good investment take stock in the sixth series of the People's Building Association, commencing May 2, 1896.

COL. JOE THOMAS, of Danville, the venerable father of Colonel W. LaRue Thomas, is suffering from facial paralysis.

REMEMBER Ballenger asks no one to buy on the strength of his advertisement. He only asks you to come on his representation. The quality and price of what he offers this season will appeal to your own judgment and sell the goods.

O. M. PATTON, at one time Superintendent of the Aberdeen schools, was elected Treasurer of the Southwestern Teachers Association, at its late meeting held at Hamilton, O., and F. S. Alley, of Ripley, was made a member of the Executive Committee.

THE services at the M. E. Church will be as follows: Sunday school 9:15 a. m. Preaching 10:30 a. m. Class meeting 2 p. m. Epworth League 6:30 p. m. Preaching 7:30 p. m. The preaching in the forenoon is for the children. All children cordially invited. Preaching at night for the young people. Let all attend.

E. L. SHEPARD.

U. C. T.

Regular meeting Maysville Council No. 38 this evening at 7:30. Several candidates will learn the mysteries. All officers elected are requested to be present for installation. Arrangements will be made to attend the Grand Council meeting at Cincinnati. Let all be present.

J. C. RAINE, Secretary.
J. P. WALLACE, S. C.

When Traveling.

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50 cent and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

Southern Baptist Convention and Baptist Young People's Union Chattanooga, Tenn., May 7th to 14th.

For the above occasion the C. and O. will sell round trip tickets to Chattanooga and return at one fare, \$10.05. Tickets on sale May 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th. Limit of fifteen days, with privilege of extension fifteen days.

Monitor Ranges.

Ranges made by the best manufacturers in this country, from \$25 up and warranted. If not as represented you can find me any hour in the day at my store. See me before you buy from any one. I will save you money.

W. F. POWER.

Forepaugh & Sell Bros.' Shows.

The L. and N. railroad will sell round trip tickets to Paris, Ky., April 27th at \$2, good returning April 28th, on account of Forepaugh & Sell Bros.' Shows.

A CLASS of fifteen graduated Thursday night from Manchester High School.

WANTED.

WANTED—50,000 pounds wool. Old pork house. WELLS & TAYLOR.

WANTED—To loan on improved real estate \$1,000 for 5 1/2 years at guaranteed net cost of only \$310, or for 10 years at \$195, and other sums in proportion. A. E. COLE & SON.

WANTED—Three white girls. Apply at this office.

FINANCIAL—Do you need money? Old line life insurance policies bought. Address E. B. Sayers, Chamber of Commerce Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, or Major John Walsh, Court street, Maysville, Ky.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Guaranteed 8 per cent. bonds, running 10 years or less; coupons payable semi-annually at First National Bank of Maysville, Ky. A. E. COLE & SON.

FOR SALE—House and four lots at a bargain. Easy terms. Apply to FRANK DEVINE, agent.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—The upper or lower flat of my residence on East Third street or will rent the entire house. Also the upper story and one lower room of new house corner Second and Lee streets. MRS. GEORGE T. HUNTER, Old Gold Mills.

FOR RENT—Two rooms over Porter & Cummings' undertaking establishment on East Second; also my private stable and lot. Apply to MRS. MARY WILSON, East Third street. 41m

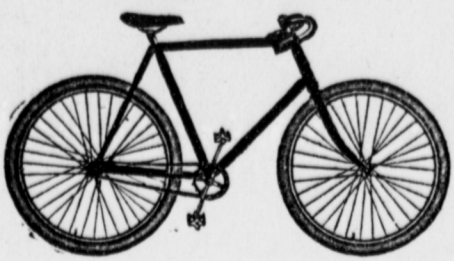
FOR RENT—Frame cottage on Fourth street known as the "Corral House," eight rooms and cellar. Apply to J. G. WADSWORTH, agent.

LOST.

LOST—About a week ago, a gold medal with the name "Amanda B. Branel, Maysville, Ky.," on one side. The finder will please return it to this office.

CYCLE CIRCLES.

The Philadelphia Press on Sunday
Riding—Hamilton's Interesting
Batch of Local News.



ODE TO THE FAIR.

There's the girl who's stuck on fencing,
And the girl who's just commencing
To be interested in the art of self defense;
There's the girl who's good at riding,
And the girl who's taken to striding
Over leagues of dale and mountains with
energy intense;
There's a girl who's worshipping rowing,
And the one who's fond of showing
A marksmanship astounding in a person of
her sex;
There's the girl who's always ready,
With a nerve both true and steady,
When woeful dangers threaten or difficul-
ties vex;
And this one's always wheeling,
When summer days are stealing
Across the dim horizon of the season's ebb
and flow;
And throughout the pleasant weather
They're always seen together,
This fair vision and her cycle, as they
wander to and fro;
But despite the manly carriage,
And the open scorn of marriage,
Which these independent ladies seem to
think so very nice;
You may perhaps have noted,
That they're very seldom quoted
As having lost completely their inherent
fear of mice!

The fact that the outing spirit is such a factor in our rest days that many clergy- men are up in arms against the tendency toward open air enjoyment on Sunday is significant. The alarm felt by the pulpit over the fascination that the wheel and the open country have above the pew and the church service is natural, since the prospect is that this year will see a greater use of the bicycle than ever be- fore, among both sexes and classes. There was a time when the Sunday rider might have lost caste, but that day is long gone by, and whether they forsake the church or go to church first and take up the wheel afterward, it is evident even to a careless observer that Sunday is now bicycle day, par excellence. It is so in Boston, in New York, in Philadel- phia, the greatest bicycle town in this country, and in Chicago. To-day in this last mentioned city a big bicycle parade is to take place with 1,100 club men in line and over 2,000 unattached riders. The unofficial outings of clubs and in- dividuals in this city more than duplicate this showing on almost any clear Sunday, and if a parade should be organized the Chicago turnout would be far distanced in members and everything else. This utilization of Sunday as a recreation day for wheelmen will increase rather than decrease, and as a problem for the church to solve it is no mean question. One Boston clergyman has taken the bull by the horns and proposes an early morning service which would give those who love an open air life a chance to get that meed of spiritual reflection that is necessary for well rounded existence and still would leave the rest of the day practically open for a trip to the country or any disposition that might be made of the day of rest as far as general recreation goes. Another in New York utilized the evening service and invited the wheel- men, doubtless feeling that after their day or afternoon of recreation and ani- mal enjoyment they would be well dis- posed to the truths of religion, and also hoping doubtless that such practical ap- plication of spiritual truths could be made as to act as a means of grace. But to many of the rigid disciplinarians such efforts savor too much of a compromise with the world, the flesh and the devil, and so it is not at all surprising to note that other ministers have denounced Sunday outings and particularly the devotion to the wheel and in no uncer- tain tones. They doubtless feel that the sanctity of the Sabbath is something that cannot be trifled with and that it cannot be broken into even under the guise of a healthful and innocent amuse- ment. Still, whatever may be the atti- tude of the various Protestant commun- ions and of the various ministers in these communions, Sunday riding is a hard fact, and another fact is that those who ride on Sundays have not the slight- est shamefacedness about it. That many of them have the closest affiliation with the churches cannot be disputed, and the question then comes up what is to be done with these erring children of the flock? It has been suggested that the churches will have to make some ar- rangements whereby the bicyclers can attend service, arriving and departing on the wheel. If this is done the bicycle will room in the church of the future will take the place of the wagon-shed now a familiar fixture of all our country churches of to-day. The sexton will have something else to do beside unlocking the doors of the church and seeing that the ventilation is as it should be. But come what will, the bicycle either at the

regular service, the early service or the late service is likely to attract increasing attention. Conduct is always more than belief and it is human nature to do these things that are innocent even if dogma disapproves. It will be hard to convince the enthusiastic wheelmen that riding on Sunday is a sin, and especially since in all our large cities the example whether bad or good is set by those who are more or less the leaders in society.— Philadelphia Press.

THE BRAKE QUESTION.

From about two bushels of correspond- ence recently received relating to the brake question, we glean the following conclusions which we trust will be of interest and benefit to the many who are trying to settle the vexed question, "brakes or no brakes?" Every wheel should have a hand brake. Brakes are utterly useless. No one but an idiot would ride without a brake. Only a lunatic would ride with a brake. Braking with the toe of the shoe between the front forks is the only safe way. It does not injure the tire. Braking with the shoe is suicidal and means quick death to the rider. It ruins a wheel in thirty minutes. Brakes are not needed in cities. No one should try to ride in a thickly crowded city without a brake on his wheel. Brakes are wholly unnecessary for country touring. In country riding brakes are especially desirable as they make coasting a joy. Those who have tried brakes have dis- carded them. Those who formerly rode without brakes now insist on having them. Manufacturers should put them on. Makers should keep them off. They are necessary. They are useless. And there you are. Take your choice.

LOCALISMS.

Buy your bicycle at home and you will not regret it. Spend your money at home and you will get it back. Buy your ticket now at the bicycle park. No dust or mud. Bicycle campaign clubs will be a novel feature in this year's political struggle. Do you live in Maysville? Then make your living better by helping each other. A good bicycle makes a good invest- ment; a poor one is a constant expense. The League of American Wheelmen has 100,000 members. Now is the time to join. Messrs. Ray, Holmes and Heiser went to Lewisburg Sunday afternoon on their wheels. Don't try to run your bicycle over a dog. You will regret it oftener than the dog will. We have it from reliable authority that Mr. G. W. Geisel is practicing on the silent steed. Messrs. John and Ed. L. Stoker spent Sunday in Murphysville, making the round trip on their wheels. The first cost of your bicycle is very important as you will regret it for a long time unless you buy the standard wheels. Mrs. Walter Watson, Miss Fannie Frazee and Miss Nettie Robinson made the run to Lewisburg and return Satur- day afternoon. Since the bicycle is conducive to good health and sound sleep, it bids fair not only to displace the horse, but to do away with the night-mare. Mrs. Will Stockton and Miss [Nettie Robinson spent Wednesday morning in Washington. These two young ladies will undoubtedly make the largest num- ber of miles on their wheels this season of any of the lady riders. Mr. Pearce Browning met with a pain- ful accident a few days ago. While rid- ing on Forest avenue he collided with a barb wire fence, and if it hadn't been for the paper of pins he carried with him he would have been compelled to stay there until assistance arrived. Pearce shouldn't tip his hat to the girls when too near one of those kind of fences. The new recruits—Miss Fannie Frazee, Miss Sprinkle, Miss Imogene Ficklin, Miss Roberta Cox, Miss Katherine Cox, Miss Poyntz, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Liken- felt, Miss Archdeacon, and Messrs. Jas. Wood, Ernie White, Tom Slattery, Jess Dickson, Lud Hamilton, Lee Hauke, Leslie Worthington and Masters Keith Adamson and Hickman Ranson. Supt. Schaeffer of the water works in- formed us in a few days ago that there would be enough water in the reservoir to last all summer, and that the patrons of the company need not use all the water in one day when sprinkling the streets. Some people seem to think that they are not getting their money's worth unless they are continually using the water to make the streets muddy and filthy. Seriously speaking, wouldn't it be better to sprinkle oftener and just enough to lay the dust, and how thankful the hundred bicyclers of our city would be?

HAMILTON.

SUIT OVER A SALARY.

Judge Hutchins Dismissed Policeman
Purnell's Petition Against
the City.

The suit of Mr. Frank Purnell against the city of Maysville to recover pay for services as policeman was tried this week in the Mason Quarterly Court. Judge Hutchins took the case under advise- ment Thursday, and yesterday rendered his decision, dismissing the petition.

The suit grew out of the clash a few months ago between the Mayor and City Council over the police question. Mr. Purnell was appointed by the Mayor under the clause giving him the right to name extra or special policemen.

The evidence in the case, however, showed that Mr. Purnell has really been acting as a regular officer.

Judge Hutchins ruled that special or extra policemen can only be appointed for special purposes or on extra occasions, and that regular policemen have to be named by and with consent of Council, and their salary must first be fixed by Council.

Mr. Purnell will likely take the case to the Circuit Court.

BORN, at Paris Wednesday, to the wife of Ben Spears, nee Miss Ollie Current, a son.

THE funeral of the late Stanley B. Nolin will occur to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Central Presbyterian Church, with services by Rev. W. O. Cochrane. Burial in Maysville Cemetery.

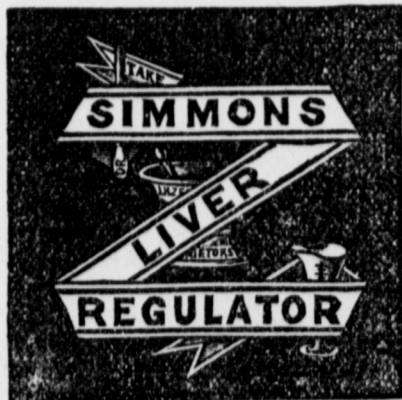
MISS SUSAN E. BERRY has presented the Mason County Library and Historical Association with an excellent portrait of Stephen Lee, formerly a resident and City Marshal of Maysville.

MR. A. J. McDUGGLE has disposed of his stock of drygoods to Mr. W. W. Lamar, and will retire from business for the present. He will continue to make his home here. Mr. Lamar will ship the goods to his home at Aurora, Ind.

SERVICES in the First Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning and night at the usual hours for public worship. Dur- ing the morning service the sacrament of baptism will be administered and those who have united with the church, for the first time will make a public pro- fession of their faith. Church Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Mission Sabbath school in the German Church at 2:30 p. m. Westminster Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m.

If all our merchants would follow the example of Messrs. John T. Martin & Co. there would soon be a demand from other cities for excursions to Maysville for buyers instead of going out of Maysville. We understand from traveling men that it is the common talk in most every town they go to that this enter- prising firm is doing more to bring trade to Maysville than anything else, and they certainly deserve the patronage of every buyer of clothing.

THE concert at the opera house last night proved a very enjoyable entertain- ment. A good crowd of Maysville's music-lovers was present. Mrs. Chap- man Johnson easily carried off the hon- ors. She is certainly the most accom- plished and artistic pianist ever heard in Maysville. As a violinist Mr. Hahn ranks high, and the audience were de- lighted with his selections. Miss Voight has a very finely cultivated voice, and was recalled at the close of her first num- ber. The people are indebted to Miss Frances Cate for bringing this trio of ar- tists here. All who were fortunate enough to hear them were delighted.



THE BEST SPRING MEDICINE

is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. Don't forget to take it. Now is the time you need it most to wake up your Liver. A sluggish Liver brings on Malaria, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, and many other ills which shatter the constitution and wreck health. Don't forget the word REGULATOR. It is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR you want. The word REG- ULATOR distinguishes it from all other remedies. And, besides this, SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR is a Regulator of the Liver, keeps it properly at work, that your system may be kept in good condition. FOR THE BLOOD take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. It is the best blood purifier and corrector. Try it and note the difference. Look for the RED Z on every package. You won't find it on any other medicine, and there is no other Liver remedy like SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR—the King of Liver Remedies. Be sure you get it. J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR WARM WEATHER

We Have the Newest Things in

Ladies' Shirt Waists!

Perfect fitting percale Waists at 50 and 75 cents; new and exclusive styles at \$1, with attached or detached collars; a few Silk waists in 32 and 34 only, at \$1, worth \$2.50.

Don't forget that we carry the largest line of Wash Goods in the city, consisting of Percale, Grass Linen, Dimity, Figured Mull, Jaconet Duchess, Corea Madras, Duck, Pique, Gingham, etc. Just received four new pieces of those handsome black Crepons for Skirts. See them. There are none like them in the market.

BROWNING & CO.

51 West Second Street.

SPECIAL SALE

.....OF.....

BICYCLE SHOES!

\$1.50

A PAIR AT THE

Progress Shoe Store!

We Will Continue Business at the Old Stand.

"Great Men Change Their Minds,
Fools Never Do."

The earnest solicitations and advice of our many friends call to mind this old maxim, and has determined us to continue the Shoe business in Maysville. We are now receiving our Spring stock and will show the handsomest selections in Foot- wear you ever had an opportunity to inspect. We will sell you nothing but reliable Shoes.

F. B. RANSON & CO.

Ice cream soda at Armstrong's drug store.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BALDWIN was some- what better this morning and is improv- ing.

REV. H. C. MORRISON is conducting a successful revival meeting at Barbours- ville.

MASSSES at St. Patrick's church Sunday at 7:30, 9 and 10:30 a. m. Sunday school, vespers and benediction at the usual hours.

BEFORE buying your straw hat don't fail to take a look at the Hopkins, the best make in the country. Hechinger & Co. sole agents.

NO PREACHING at the Christian Church to-morrow. Communion services at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school and Endeavor meetings at the usual hours.

THE protracted meeting at Mt. Sterling, conducted by Dr. Vaught and Dr. Bol- ling, closed this week with twenty-two additions to the M. E. Church, South.

PREACHING at Central Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning and evening at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Sunday school at 9:15 and Christian Endeavor at 6:30. All invited and made welcome.

W. O. COCHRANE, Pastor.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetters, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfac- tion or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. James Wood.

TAN SHOE DRESSING

PATENT LEATHER
SHOE DRESSING.

J. HENRY PECOR.

STORM AT MAYS LICK.

Some Damage Done to Timber, Fenc- ing and Buildings Friday Afternoon.

A heavy wind-storm swept over Mays- lick and vicinity Friday shortly after noon.

A good many forest trees were up- rooted and fences were damaged, in the path of the storm.

Some little damage was done to the Presbyterian Church at Mayslick. A barn on a farm east of the town was blown down.

The wind was followed by a heavy rain.

J. F. PARKER, the photographer, will leave for Lynchburg, O., to-morrow, to be absent a week. His gallery will be closed during his absence.

If you would always be healthy, keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier.



You only get of other good tobaccos 3 1/2 ozs. for 10 cents.

You get of "Battle Ax" same quality, 5 1/2 OZS. for 10 cents.

Battle Ax

PLUG

You get over 2 ounces more of "Battle Ax" for 10 cents than any other tobacco of the same grade. These two ounces really cost you nothing, and the 5 cent piece is nearly as large as you get of other high grades for 10 cents.

KOHLSAAT'S IDEALS.

THE EDITOR OF THE CHICAGO TIMES-HERALD INTERVIEWED.

He Runs Two Papers and Has Unbounded Faith in Journalistic Independence and Conscience Even in Chicago—His Views and His Methods.

[Special Correspondence.] CHICAGO, April 21.—"I could talk newspaper all night," was the reply I received from Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat when I apologized to him for taking up several hours of his valuable time one evening recently. I think Mr. Kohlsaat exaggerated very little, if any, when he said it.

It is just a year since Mr. Kohlsaat took possession of the Chicago Times-Herald. For a long time before he had been seeking an outlet for his journalistic enthusiasm. He had been looking for a New York paper, and several times he thought he had one. He heard The Tribune was for sale, but on inquiry he found that was a mistake. He made an offer for The Times, but some of the stockholders at the last minute refused



to sell. He did not want The Journal or The Recorder, because he felt he was not well enough known in New York city to undertake to convert the type of either The Journal or The Recorder to his ideal of a newspaper. Mr. Kohlsaat's ideal is hard to fulfill, but he is living up to it in The Times-Herald. He is making that paper as independent and as fearless as the most pronounced theorist could wish. It was said of him recently that he could afford to do this because his other large business interests made him independent of "the counting room" of his paper. In the light of this statement I had a little curiosity to know whether Mr. Kohlsaat's journalistic virtue was his own reward, and I asked him. He replied that from March to March under his management the newspaper property had been more prosperous than it had been in any like period before. This may not prove that decency pays, because The Times-Herald is a better newspaper than it was under the old management, but it shows at least that decency is not a handicap in the pursuit of newspaper prosperity,

and it demonstrates, too, that a paper need not be edited from "the counting room" to be prosperous. Mr. Kohlsaat has a wholesome dislike for the business end of his newspaper.

"I would rather publish a newspaper without any advertisements at all," he said to me, but he acknowledged that the idea was impractical. The big paper of today is almost as much a vender of advertisements as a purveyor of news. But advertisements are necessary to the support of a paper, and besides they help to sell it. "A newspaper without advertisements would have a very small circulation," said Mr. Kohlsaat.

The Times-Herald turns away every year many thousands of dollars' worth of advertising. The advertising columns of the paper are edited as carefully as its news columns.

Mr. Kohlsaat manages with a firm hand the editorial departments of his two papers, The Times-Herald and The Evening Post. While I sat with him in the reception room of his beautiful home on the Lakeside drive a messenger brought from The Times-Herald office the proofs of the editorials for the next day's paper. His practiced eye ran down the columns, and he checked off with his pencil one after another of the paragraphs.

"I go to my office early," he said, "and the proofs of all the editorials for The Evening Post are brought to me there. I see every line of editorial matter before it goes into the paper. I never interfere with the news department of the paper. I have one of the best managing editors in the world. Mr. McAuliffe is devoted to The Times-Herald. In his waking moments he has no other interest. He has chosen his own staff, and while he sometimes consults me about things and I sometimes make suggestions to him he gives all his own instructions to his men, and they never come to me except when something turns up after he has gone home."

The Apple of His Eye.
The editorial page of the paper is in charge of Major M. P. Handy, who has made the editorial page of The Times-Herald something unique in western journalism. He has introduced signed articles by well known writers and improved the character of the leaders and the editorial paragraphs so that an eminent St. Louis editor said recently that the page was above the heads of the Chicago people. Mr. Kohlsaat and Major Handy are in thorough sympathy, which is a fortunate thing, for that editorial page is the apple of Mr. Kohlsaat's eye.

Mr. Kohlsaat has a telephone in his dressing room and it happens not infrequently that he is aroused out of a sound sleep to answer a query from the office. He has to sit on the side of the bed sometimes until he can collect his scattered thoughts. But he never says, "Bother the telephone" or "Hang the office." His enthusiasm would contribute more than a wasted hour of sleep to the perfection of even one petty detail of the affairs of his papers.

"I sometimes ask myself why I give so much of my time and energy to my newspapers," he said to me. "It is not for the money." I suggested that it was for the satisfaction to be found in being so great a factor in public affairs as the

editor of a great newspaper can be. "That is the principal reason," he said; "the power which a newspaper wields." Mr. Kohlsaat has the old fashioned belief that a newspaper can make public opinion. When I quoted what a well known editor said a year or two ago—that newspapers merely followed public opinion—he combated the proposition strongly.

The News Columns.
I asked Mr. Kohlsaat if he permitted his views on public questions to influence the news columns of the paper. "No," he said. "The news department of the paper is not supposed to know what the editorial policy of the paper is. We instruct our correspondents to send us the truth, and if we think they may be influenced in a special case we send instructions supplementing our printed rules for correspondents. I am accused sometimes of making my correspondents lean the other way."

Mr. Kohlsaat is a great personal friend and admirer of Major McKinley, and his papers have supported the Ohio candidate so earnestly that it is quite likely some of the correspondents have caught the enthusiasm of their employer and permitted it to influence their judgment, but it is Mr. Kohlsaat's intention to publish the news without bias.

In municipal politics Mr. Kohlsaat has been working for clean government, and he rejoices in the fact that many of the aldermen who have made Chicago's fame a byword are to be forced into obscurity by the reform movements which now has possession of the better element of the city's population. He thinks there will be enough aldermen in the next council to sustain the mayor's vetoes of objectionable ordinances, and that is the first step in the direction of better government. Municipal governments, he says, do not withdraw when they have taken the first step toward reform, and he has great hopes for the Chicago of a few years hence.

"For example, civil service reform," he said, "has been growing year by year. It began in the national government. Now it is being extended to municipal governments. We have had it in Chicago for some time, and the mayor says it is the one thing which makes life endurable."

Mr. Kohlsaat may sometimes tilt at windmills, but no one can accuse him of lack of sincerity—in fact, no one does. He has firm convictions and the courage to support them. He has set his business standard high, and he lives up to it. He has set his journalistic standard just as high, and he is living up to that. It is a pity he did not get a New York paper when he made the attempt a year ago. He would have raised the average of the daily journals in that center of newspaper activity and furnished a more conspicuous example to the newspaper world. He had that New York paper all planned. His staff he had made up in his mind from the active newspaper men whose work he has studied. He has been interested in the workers of journalism rather than the editors of great papers since first the newspaper bee began to buzz in his bonnet.

A Hard Worker.

While I talked with Mr. Kohlsaat there came a ring at the telephone and he left me for five minutes to give a long range interview to the correspondent of a New York newspaper. A little later he was called up again to receive a business message. I left him busy with the proofs of the editorials which Major Handy and his corps of writers had contributed for the next issue of the morning paper. Probably before that duty had been completed another presented itself. He never seems to tire. The restless energy which marks his thin pale face sustains him through 14 or 15 hours of labor every day. He does more work than any one on his salary list and his only fear is that through overwork he may be incapacitated for further labor. But his temperate life, regular habits and cheerful disposition make such a contingency seem very distant.

Mr. Kohlsaat lives in one of the most beautiful homes in Chicago. It looks out over the lake. Within a stone's throw is Lincoln park. All about are handsome residences and the Lakeside drive stretches far away in front. There is no sound of the city's uproar, but in 20 minutes he can reach his office on Washington street.

When a madman climbed on the Auditorium stage to attack Jean de Reszke one night during opera week, Mr. and Mrs. Kohlsaat were in the audience. Mr. Kohlsaat went right out to telephone to his paper about the matter. He congratulated one of his reporters, whom he found already at the telephone.

"Then you do not hesitate to gather news for your papers?" I said when Mr. Kohlsaat had related this incident.

"No, sir," he replied, with an emphasis which carried conviction.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Mme. Cavaignac, wife of the present minister of war at Paris, has long complained of a bit of a broken needle being in her hand. She went to the greatest surgeons, who probed in vain and feared she must have been the victim of her imagination. A few days ago she was taken to the Ecole Centrale, where Professor Chapuy applies the Roentgen system of photography. A negative of surprising clearness was obtained after an exposure of two minutes. The point of a needle came out well in the photograph, which she took to a surgeon. He had no difficulty in operating successfully, although the point of the needle was in a knuckle joint.

Probably His Umbrella Vanished.
There are people with such a perverted sense of humor that they think there is something funny about stealing.—

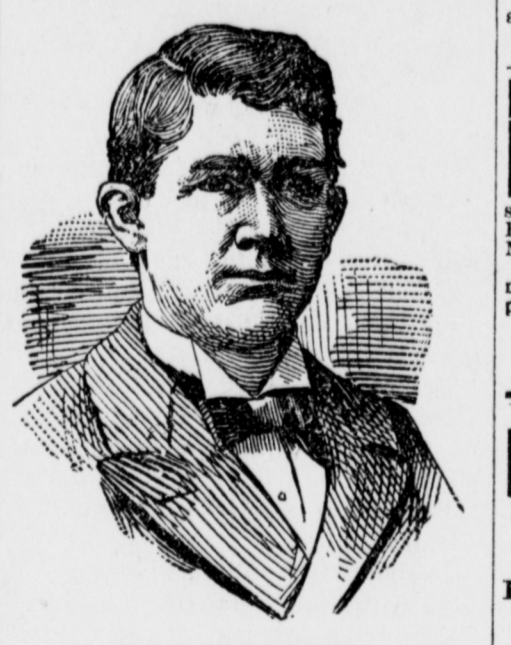
NEEDS OF THE NAVY.

EXPERTS DIFFER WIDELY AS TO WHAT IS DEMANDED.

Ever Since the War Its Personnel Has Been Growing Top Heavy—Importance of Competent Engineers—Sketch of Congressman Hanly.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Although the naval appropriation bill long ago went through the house with a hurrah and is in the main accepted by the senate, there is still much discussion about the navy. Ever since the war the navy personnel has been growing more top heavy. What with entirely too many men in one grade and too few in another, the anxiety of the young and middle aged to get ahead and the stolid



HON. J. FRANK HANLY.

resistance of the old who don't want to be shelved and, most of all, the rapid and tremendous changes in engineering, it has provoked lively discussion, for experts differ widely, and running a war vessel now is a business demanding a peculiar combination of talents of the very highest order. The chairman of the present subcommittee is Representative George W. Hulick, a fresh water mariner from the Sixth Ohio district.

"I can soon tell you all I know," he said, with a laugh, "for I admit that I came to the subject no better posted than any other inlander. But experience with the law has shown me that a new man coming into a case with a mind fresh and open to the truth can often see the facts in a clearer light than those who have been in it long enough to be biased by conflict. We have to meet the fierce impatience of those who want everything done at once and the stolid indifference of those who are interested in letting things alone, and then many members are in favor of reorganization that don't know just what ought to be done. You must first of all remember that the interest in the navy is no longer an eastern or Atlantic coast affair. Mr. Hartman of Montana is as eager for more ships as Amos Cummings, and Mr. Hanly of Indiana made a splendid speech on the same side.

"It is, too, a fact not generally known that the technical schools of the higher class all over the country are educating men with a view to their possible entrance into the navy as engineers, and that of itself creates a pressure for reorganization. Not that any school can fully fit a man for engineer on one of the battleships of today, but it can give him general principles, and the rest can be obtained by his service as an assistant. Pursuant to a law passed several years ago, the department detailed some of its best men, 25 in all, I believe, to serve as teachers in various colleges, at Cornell for one, and at Baltimore, I believe, for another. These engineers, with their experience in the navy and the enthusiasm natural to men who have had naval service, created an intense interest in their students, but all these are only a few of many reasons why there is just now a sort of national revival, without regard to locality, of pride in the navy we once had mingled with a little humiliation as to the one we lately had and an eager desire for a better one."

Representative J. Frank Hanly of the Ninth Indiana, whose speech for six battleships instead of four has been highly praised, said in reply to my questions: "I have made no specialty of the engineer branch of the navy and cannot reconcile the contradictory statements, but it requires no study to see that a vessel costing \$4,000,000 or so ought to be subjected to no risks, as an incompetent man might send the whole thing to Davy Jones—I believe that's a naval term—by a simple twist of the wrist. In fact, Commodore George Wallace Melville testified, I believe, that a trifling neglect in oiling some bearing led to damage that it cost \$30,000 to repair."

Mr. Hanly has had an experience which might well make a man an enthusiast in army and navy affairs. His father was a veteran, and he was born in the darkest period of the civil war. Left an orphan at an early age, he learned to read with the use of one of the popular histories of the war and imbibed a large share of the glowing sentiment in it. Beginning in extreme poverty, he struggled up as a teacher and lawyer and developed at an unusually early age. It is a pity that the redistributing of Indiana throws him into the same district with Representative Hatch and probably leaves him out for this year, but in my judgment he will come again and often.


Concerning the navy, it looks as if I should have to end about where I began, with the statement that there is great need of reorganization and much talk about it,

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CINCINNATI DIVISION CHEAPEAKE AND OHIO.

C&O ROUTE		East.	West.
No. 16.	10:05 a. m.	No. 19.	5:30 a. m.
No. 2.	1:36 p. m.	No. 1.	6:10 a. m.
No. 18.	5:45 p. m.	No. 17.	8:50 a. m.
No. 20.	7:35 p. m.	No. 8.	4:00 p. m.
No. 4.	10:46 p. m.	No. 15.	5:15 p. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.
F. V. Limited No. 2 arrives at Washington at 6:50 a. m.; Baltimore, 8:05 a. m.; Philadelphia, 10:25 a. m.; New York, 12:53 p. m.
F. V. Limited No. 3 arrives at Cincinnati at 5:30 p. m.
Washington Express No. 4 arrives at Washington at 8:45 p. m.; New York, 1:08 p. m.
Cincinnati Fast Line No. 1 arrives at Cincinnati at 8:00 a. m.
Pullman sleeping car service to Richmond and Old Point Comfort by trains 2 and 4.
Direct connection at Cincinnati for all points West and South.
No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 do not stop between Maysville and Newport.
For full information and rates to all points East and West, apply to
T. A. GARRIGAN, S. E. P. A.,
Huntington, W. Va.



L&N

Leaves Maysville at 5:52 a. m. for Paris, Lexington, Cincinnati, Richmond, Stanford, Livingston, Louisville and points on N. N. and M. V.—Eastern Division.
Leave Maysville at 1:30 p. m. for Paris, Cincinnati, Lexington, Winchester, Richmond and points on N. N. and M. V.—Eastern Division.

Northbound.
Arrive at Maysville at 9:50 a. m. and 8:20 p. m.
All trains daily except Sunday.

Don't You Want?

The largest stock, the cleanest stock, the greatest variety and best quality to select from?

Don't You Want
the very best and freshest goods the markets afford at same prices or less than others sell stale and inferior goods at?

Don't You Want
to buy goods where everything sold is guaranteed to be just as recommended?

Don't You Want
to place your dollar where you can get one hundred cents worth in return for each one?

Don't You Want
to get up from your table satisfied and happy and go out to your business with a pleasant smile for every one you meet?

Don't You Want
to be healthy and have a healthy family?

Don't You Want
to save money?

Of Course You Do.

Then come right along. My house is headquarters for everything good to eat. I don't allow anybody to sell goods cheaper than I do. Every time you go away from home to buy anything in my line you lose money. You either pay more or get inferior goods.

And Don't Forget

that my PERFECTION FLOUR has no superior, and there is nothing better than my BLENDED COFFEE—as good as some people in town go to Cincinnati and pay forty cents for. My house is also headquarters for pure Northern Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, GARDEN SEEDS, Onion Sets and Fresh Vegetables, in large or small lots—wholesale or retail. Come in, everybody. You are always welcome.

R. B. LOVEL,

The Leading Grocer.

... MAYSVILLE ...

STEAM LAUNDRY

—AND—
BATH HOUSE

New management. Fine work. Popular prices. Work called for and delivered.

W. B. SCHAEFFER & CO.

FINE FARMS

FOR SALE.

The Executors of Thomas Wells, deceased, will sell, at private sale, the "Home Tract" of 88 3/4 Acres, near Helena, Station; also three other tracts of land adjoining same, containing 110 Acres, 30 Acres and 24 Acres respectively. No better land in the State. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to

S. A. Piper and G. S. Wall, Executors.
Maysville, Ky.

WORMS!

BEST IN QUANTITY. BEST IN QUALITY.

WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE

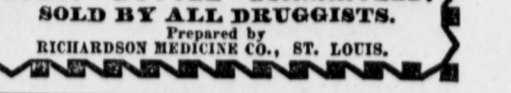
FOR 20 YEARS
Has led all WORM Remedies.
EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Prepared by
RICHARDSON MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS.

A. SORRIES,

Lock and Gunsmith.

REPAIRING of all kinds done promptly and on very reasonable terms.



L. H. Landman, M.D.,
Optician, 411 W. Ninth street, Cincinnati, O., will be at the Central Hotel, Maysville, Ky., on Thursday, MAY 7th, returning every first Thursday of each month.

Glasses adjusted to all forms of defective vision at popular prices.

LATEST FASHIONS.

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE NEW BONNETS AND GOWNS.

The Reduced and Diversified Sleeves—Unlimited Variety of Color—The Newest Skirts—Flowers, Paradise Feathers and Tulle Play an Important Part.

The distinguishing features of the present fashion are confined chiefly to the reduced and diversified sleeve and the unlimited variety in detail and contrasts of color which mark the striking difference between the new and the old. Applique figures of lace and batiste embroidery in white and varying tints of yellow, fancy silks, chiffon, spangled net and yards and yards of ribbon are used to carry out fashion's extended plan of decorating bodices, wraps and hats with many kinds of material and unusual contrasts of color. Trimmings of various kinds appear on the new skirts, and many of them, especially among the thin dresses, are quite elaborate.



GOWNS WITH FANCY WAISTS.

ately decorated. The tablier effect is much used for cloth gowns. Some skirts are trimmed all around with rows of white or colored braid less than half an inch in width, set on straight or with some scroll pattern at each seam.

Fashionable skirts are all gracefully full, but they are not restricted to one style of cut. Skirts of silk and thin gowns are fuller than those of cloth and flare widely at the bottom.

There are any number of gowns among the new importations with waists and sleeves entirely different from the skirts, and if you purchase a spring gown of the other sort it is well to have one or two extra waists of silk which will harmonize with the skirt. Flowered taffeta and chameleon silks are particularly pretty for this purpose, and some of these waists are made of ecru batiste, with many rows of embroidered insertion set around or up and down to show the silk lining underneath. Solid waists of ecru batiste are one of the fads of fashion this season, and they appear in every imaginable style and price. Grass lawn is more attractive than ever.

The most noticeable changes in fashion are in the sleeves, which are not, with few exceptions, the close fitting variety which are the dread of all woman-kind. The really popular sleeves are pretty modifications of the balloon, neither small nor large and entirely without any stiff interlining. Another feature is the variety of styles. You will hardly see two pairs of sleeves alike. The wrinkled sleeve with a medium puff at the top seems to be one of the favorites. The New York Sun, already quoted, illustrates a tan canvas gown, with fancy silk waist. The latter has a zouave effect and epaulets of canvas. Wide lace turns over the black satin collar, is plaited in the middle of the back and forms a jabot in front. Black satin ribbon seen at the waist line is carried up the back and fastened with a bow. Three folds of fancy silk trim the skirt. Another pretty gown, illustrated and designed for a middle aged woman, is of black brocade silk, with gray spots. The revers and epaulets of plain black satin are decorated with white applique lace. The rest is of black net over white silk, and the belt, collar and bows are of black satin ribbon.

Millinery is a picturesque jumble of brilliant colors framed in filmy plaitings of colored tulle. Of course fashion has furnished the usual variety in headgear, ranging from the toque to the broad brimmed hat, turned high in the back. Quite the reverse of last season's style, hats are worn well tilted forward over the forehead, and the shape is the great point in millinery art of the day. Some of the bonnets, and hats as well, have strings of ribbon or tulle, but it is hardly probable that this fashion will become popular. Large rosettes or plaitings of chiffon or tulle are used round the crowns of hats, and smaller rosettes



PICTURESQUE MILLINERY.

underneath the brim, with a generous array of flowers. Tulle seems to reign supreme in the field of hat trimmings. A light effect is the aim, and many of the most beautiful hats have brims of shirred chiffon or tulle with straw crowns. Straw hats with rows of plaited tulle round the brim are one of the prettiest fancies.

THE BEE HIVE!

A Few Special Prices on Lines Mentioned Below Just to Show What We Are Doing:

44c. Twenty dozen of Ladies' Ready-made Wrappers, large Bishop sleeves, full skirts, ruffled on shoulder, easily worth \$1, while they last you can take your pick for 44c.

Choice of twenty pieces strictly All Wool Novelty Goods, bought to sell at 50 cents, (they come in neat Checks and a variety of colors) as a starter for Spring trade, **24c.**

85 Cents Buys a Pure Silk Warp Henrietta, Usual Price, \$1.25.

Our offer on Kid Gloves at 29, 49 and 59c. holds good this week. In our Carpet department we offer two big specials for this week only: Good Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 39c.; best Velvet Carpet, 69c. These are the biggest values ever seen in Maysville.

ROSENAU BROS.,

PROPRIETORS BEE HIVE.

Sole Agents For Ferris Corset Waists and Onyx Fast Black Hosiery.

Every variety of flower is to be seen, and flower bonnets are shown among the newest arrivals. The flower toque is very becoming, and hats with brims have small bunches of violets almost entirely covering the brim and crown, with the addition of tulle to heighten them. Flower bonnets are pretty combinations of violets, roses and foliage, and mignonette is often added. Paradise feathers are one of the revivals, and they are seen on the larger hats this season falling away from either side of the crown. Panama straws are worn, and one, very daintily trimmed, has plaitings of black and white tulle standing up around the crown and covering the brim, with a finish of white roses and leaves at the back.

Dress bonnets are made of tulle and lace—very light and airy, but larger than those worn last season—and mock jewels of every tint are used for trimming. One of the bonnets illustrated has a diadem of emeralds and small rhinestones and a group of black and green quills at one side. Black and white dress bonnets, with plenty of jewels in the trimming, are especially fashionable this season.

Leaf From a Musician's Notebook.

The scale most difficult to play legato is probably the C major with the right hand ascending and the left hand descending. Vice versa, the legato is generally easy to preserve. Therefore teachers will find a contrary motion form very conducive to a gain in the difficult work of piano playing. The greatest stress should be laid on the weak half of the pattern—that is, in extending. The return will be much more fluent. In giving this scale it would possibly be the best to begin in the key generally in favor as a primordial, D flat. Another point in favor of this form lies in the fact that half of it will be comparatively easy, and in contrast with the difficult part. The value of example is great.

For the Convalescent.

The latest article of apparel devised for the invalid is a convalescent's cap. This cap is practical as well as attractive. Anxiety and affection can put into it evidence of themselves in the form of fine lace and needlework, and yet do no harm. The soft frills that fall about the face and the equally soft silk that makes the foundation lend themselves



A CONVALESCENT'S CAP.

to every change of position and are absolutely without resistance. The convalescent is protected from any possible draft about the head, and what is perhaps best of all, the hair is kept free of snarls. The model came from Paris, whence come so many good things, but the idea has already become popular in New York, according to The Journal, which gives a sketch of one of the new caps.

When Economy Economizes.

"Will it pay?" should be the first question asked when looking over the old clothes with a view to making over. Time should be considered first, and if it can be put to a better use then let the garment go and buy a new one. If time will permit, then consider whether the garment will look well enough when completed to be satisfactory. Will it have a shabby, made over look, and, if so, will a quantity of new material remove that objection? Then consider the expense of the new goods, make a few figures if necessary, and, once deciding that it is a paying investment, rip, cleanse and make, with a hearty faith in the good results.—Ladies' Home Journal.

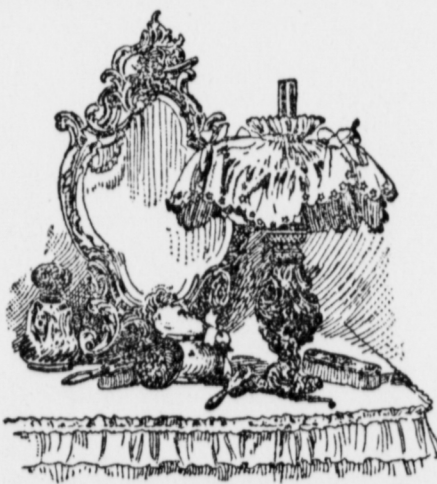
A LADY'S DRESSING TABLE.

Directions For the Construction of a Home-made Affair—Dainty Appointments.

Every "lady in the land" is fond of dainty and artistic equipments, not only for her personal and home adornment, but in the little everyday appointments of her dressing table as well. Should the pocketbook be to a degree unlimited the beautiful objects illustrated in The Decorator and Furnisher give a limited idea of the many elegant, rich and artistic articles to be found in the stores devoted to such productions. What could be prettier in a daintily decorated chamber than the richly draped toilet table, with its glitter and sparkle of silver and crystal appointments?

After sketching the expensive side of this interesting subject the authority mentioned tells how daintiness and refinement may be expressed in the simple everyday appointments of a modest home. A little time and judgment spent in selecting the necessary fittings of the toilet table of the plain sort will reward the buyer to the fullest extent, as in these grades is great variety as well as wide range of price. To be sure, the glass is not cut crystal, neither is the finish of solid silver, but pressed glass comes in great variety of pretty and useful forms, and aluminium has the brilliancy of silver and needs but little care to be kept bright and attractive. As a basis for the toilet table on which to display these dainty appointments an average sized kitchen table may be used. The unvarnished sort will cost but \$1.25.

White muslin, plain or dotted, a few yards of the cheaper quality of lace and a few loops and ribbons, with a fair



SILVER AND CRYSTAL APPOINTMENTS.

proportion of the requisite taste, will do the rest at very small expense. We will not attempt here a detailed description, as circumstances differ widely with the individual, but will simply offer a few suggestions as a basis on which to work. Screw securely to the back of the table a pine board about 4 inches wide and 2 feet or 2 feet 6 inches high. At the top of this fasten a crosspiece a foot long and about 1½ inches wide. On this tack the muslin in plaits, perfectly flat and spreading out wider at the bottom, to each extreme end of the table back, extending down in fan shape. This will give a background to add over drapery and flounces at discretion. In the center of this, at a convenient height, hang a fair sized mirror, the frame of which may be covered with plush of a dainty color. Of course the body of the table should be covered with flounced lace to the floor and the table top itself covered with a plush mat of the same dainty color as the frame. This should exactly cover the top and be edged with a neat colored cord binding, with tassels to match at the corners or a full lace flounce finished at the corners with bright ribbons. Ribbons of the same color should hold in place the overdrape of the upper part, as the taste of the fair owner shall dictate.

One of the friends of the Duc d'Anmale the other day, in talking to the prince of the coming marriage of the second daughter of the Duc de Chartres to the son of Marshal MacMahon, referred to its possible political effects. "Yes," said the former commander of the Seventh corps, "we have been forbidden to give our sons to the army, so we give our daughters."

Decorated Flowerpots.

Novelties in the way of fancy work have been few and far between in recent years, and readers will be glad to learn that a new and effective decoration for their drawing rooms has been shown recently at the Woman's Exchange, New York. As illustrated and described in the New York Tribune, this consists of what are called cache pots, or covering for flowerpots, embroidered on satin in Roman flor of different colors mixed with gold and silver threads and the high lights put in with spangles and



AN EMBROIDERED CACHE POT.

jeweled stones. The designs are copied from old Italian embroideries and empire patterns, and when finished are mounted on cardboard, which is varnished on both sides to prevent the dampness of the flowerpots from injuring the delicate satin. The colors just now are chosen to mix well with spring flowers. A rose colored cover, with a design embroidered in light yellow floss and topaz stones, with the outlines in gold spangles and gold braid, incloses a flowerpot planted with pink tulips. Another in old blue satin, worked in white floss with opals and silver spangles, is intended for a pot of marguerites.

Sweet Potato Custard.

Wash two or three good sized sweet potatoes and parboil them; stand away until cold, then peel and mash them until smooth. Beat a tablespoonful of butter, half a cupful of sugar and the yolks of 3 eggs until very light; add the potatoes by degrees, stirring all the while; then add a cupful of milk or cream, a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon and 2 tablespoonfuls of rosewater or any other flavor. Line a deep pie dish with plain paste, fill it with this mixture and bake 30 minutes. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth with 2 tablespoonfuls of pulverized sugar. Spread this over the top and put into the oven to brown.

Fashion Notes.

Ribbon straps are used upon bodices and are fastened down at their lower ends beneath fancy buttons. These fancy buttons are in high vogue. They are brought into requisition especially upon coats of the Louis XV order and are usually chosen to harmonize with the remainder of the trimming, this being easily possible since the variety is so great.

Corded silks and ribbed velvets are extremely popular fabrics for handsome street and visiting costumes this spring.

Chiffon, plain, spangled or flowered, is a marked feature of nearly every full dress toilet of the season.

Table Linen.

Round and oblong cloths with circular borders come in various sizes for dining tables so shaped. Floral designs predominate largely in these, the clover leaf, pansy and chrysanthemum taking the lead as the favorites. The handsomest ones, however, according to The Decorator and Furnisher, are of plain linen, known as butcher's linen, these being decorated by a 8 inch insertion of renaissance lace and a hemstitched strip and edging corresponding in design with the lace. Others are tastefully decorated with bands of cluny lace in linen, alternating in Mexican drawn work in fanciful design.

SOME DINNER CARDS.

CORRECT STYLES IN GUEST OR PLACE CARDS AND MENUS.

Etiquette Relating to These Important and Decorative Features of a Fashionable Dinner Party—Amusement From Well Chosen Devices.

One of the important features of a dinner party is the dinner card. Upon it the hostess, if she be of an artistic sense, may lavish the decoration of her brush. Be she of a literary frame of mind she may apply the wit and wisdom stored in her brain to bid her guests welcome and to make of each guest a personal factor in her scheme of entertainment.

Dinner cards, whatever their shape, size or variety, are always of two classes or kinds—those for the purpose of marking the guests' places at table and those which announce the dishes to be served at the feast. The former are known as guest or place cards and the latter as menu cards or menus. The first



A GUEST'S CARD.

class, the place cards, are in the more constant use, as their function responds to a necessity of every dinner or luncheon, breakfast or supper party. They are most elegant when small enough to be slipped into the vest pockets of the men and carried readily by the women, although they are frequently large ovals, circles or hearts in shape and too large for comfortable transportation. They are placed variously at the left of the cover, at the point of the fork or upon the folded napkin, but must always be conspicuous in position, that the guests may easily and quickly find the positions allotted to them. They become the property of the person whose name they bear and are supposed to be carried home by the guests as a trifling evident remembrance of the feast and its giver.

At any large family dinner where personalities are allowable and hobbies are well known great amusement may be had from well chosen devices for the cards. A writer in The Ladies' Home Journal and authority for the foregoing says:

For dinners where personalities are out of place an extremely easy, and yet very effective, device is to cut from stiff paper the form of a triangle. "Parchment" paper is best for these. After cutting out fold the points up from the base, then fold them out, forming a shallow box about one-quarter of an inch deep. Punch holes as shown in the illustration and tie with baby ribbon. Around the points paint with gold paint irregularly. On one point leave room for the name, on another the day of the month, on the third the year. These, if tied with yellow ribbon and filled with salted almonds, make a really charming addition to the table. For a dinner or luncheon to college boys college colors may always be used to advantage.

Small leaf shaped cards, to simulate either petals or leaves, are to be found in various colors. In pink the effect is of a rose petal being used for a name card; in purple, of an orchid petal serving the purpose. In green the natural leaf is typified. Where the floral decorations are of one color or flower the effect of the table is greatly enhanced by the use of these cards.

Menu cards serve another purpose, but are annually in lesser use at private dinners. At very large affairs, men's dinners or suppers, and public or sub-



MENU CARD.

scription banquets the menu card is in evidence for discussion in two senses, a physical and mental. They are usually oblong in shape and of heavy cardboard, on which the various courses of the meal are printed or engraved. Often at public banquets they are in booklet form, and contain the list of toasts and speakers in addition to the menu.

Frequently enigmatic menu cards are used, and these are found to be important factors to the enjoyment of the guests. On such cards blue points may masquerade as "cerulean dots" or "colored angles." Soup is described according to its kind as "make believe terrapin" (mock turtle), "love apple broth" (tomato) or a dozen other names which will occur after a few moments' thought. These enigmatic menu cards may be very easily gotten up by any person who is at all familiar with Shakespeare, as so many of his similes suggest good things to eat. The authority gives some pleasing illustrations of both place and menu cards.

A salad bowl of plain cut crystal, with silver rim and helpers is decidedly suggestive of the cool, refreshing vegetables served in it.

To Whom It May Concern

WILLIAMSTOWN, Ky., April 17.—We the undersigned citizens of Williamstown, Grant County, Ky., do hereby cheerfully testify as to the satisfaction given to our people by the HOME COMFORT STEEL AND MALLEABLE IRON COOKING RANGES purchased from the WROUGHT IRON RANGE COMPANY, of St. Louis, Mo., through their representatives, a division of whom has been among us for nearly five months, and the merit of the HOME COMFORT RANGE is fully attested by the fact that in this time they have disposed of seven car-loads in this and our neighboring counties.

This division, under the control of Mr. Homer Allison, we have found to be composed of gentlemen and as honest and straight forward business men as it has been our pleasure to meet. Many of our people who have used this range for a number of years, have shown their appreciation of its worth by purchasing one of the lately improved ranges from the wagons while here.

We regret their approaching departure from among us, but commend them most cheerfully to the people of any community. Signed,

C. C. NESBITT, Cashier Grant County Bank.
TIM NEEDHAM, Cashier Bank of Williamstown.
J. D. McMILLAN, Judge of Grant County Court.
E. D. WEBSTER, Clerk Grant County Court.
L. M. GROSS, Deputy Clerk Grant County Court.
CLAY CONRAD, Clerk Grant County Court.
WM. CARNES, County Attorney.
J. T. BEAGLE, Deputy Sheriff Grant County.
W. P. WEBSTER, Sheriff Grant County.
L. B. LEMON, ex-Sheriff.
J. McPHERSON, dealer in coal.
E. T. CRAM, merchant.
N. CHILDERS, postmaster.
J. M. RIDDELL & SON, saddle and harness.
W. D. ROBERTS, insurance.
MENDOZA & JOSEPH, merchants.

J. R. DOER, barber.
W. F. SIMMONS, druggist.
A. G. DE JARNITTE, attorney.
H. CLAY WHITE, attorney.
R. H. DICKERSON, attorney.
H. M. KENDALL.
W. J. ZINN, dentist.
DR. J. D. VIOLETTE.
DR. A. D. WEBB.
WOLFE & HART, blacksmiths.
O. P. BILLITER, farmer and tinner.
W. P. SHATTON, grocer.
S. M. BILLITER, tinner.
W. C. FRANKS, prop. hotel, Johnson House.
JOE GLASCOCK, merchant.
OWEN HULETT & CO., grocers.

A. C. FRANKS.

Is there a blot on your health?

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
will remove it.

GUARANTEE.

We will refund the purchase money to any person who takes *Brown's Iron Bitters* as directed and fails to be benefited if suffering from any of the following diseases: Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Female Infirmities, Impure Blood, Weakness, Nervous Troubles, Headache and Neuralgia.

[SEAL]

BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

WOMAN'S WORLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Occupations and Pay of Ladies Who Are College Graduates.

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae furnishes perhaps the most interesting chapter in the last annual report of Massachusetts. The association took on itself the task of searching out the occupations of its members and finding the rate of their pay as compared with that of men in the same work. The report is full of encouragement for all women. It also shows the advantage to a woman of a college education and diploma. To the questions in the circular issued by the association 400 replies were received from all parts of the country. Nearly 200 members reported that they were teaching. That as a matter of course. A fourth of those replying were stenographers and librarians. The rest were chiefly engaged in clerking and bookkeeping, or were nurses or newspaper women. Four out of the 400 received in wages over \$200 a month. Only six got less than \$25 a month, which is very low pay for a college bred woman. But three-quarters of the whole number received \$50 to \$100 a month, and the average of all was \$70 a month. That is very good indeed for these hard times. Of those replying to the question as to how their pay compared with that of men engaged in the same occupations, three-fifths answered that they received less than men did. Since about half of the college women answering were engaged in teaching, the discrepancy is not hard to understand, because the ranks of women teachers are so crowded that they must beat one another down. But, on the other hand, two-fifths of those replying answered that they got the same pay as men did for the same work, which is cheerful information. All indicates a decided industrial advance for women, and the industrial advance is the key to the whole situation. Make women pecuniarily independent and they will be free in all other ways. Neither relatives nor the law, neither husbands nor society, will dare to mistreat the woman with a pocket full of money which she has earned herself, and which she can add to constantly. You girls and women with a career to make, prepare yourselves thoroughly for a chosen work and do it with all your soul. Especially go into business for yourselves. That is the way to get rich.

It is known perhaps to few people that the business manager of Theodore Thomas' great orchestra is a woman, a young woman at that. I find an admirable sketch of her in the New York Journal. She is Miss Anna Millar, a western girl—I had almost said "a western girl, of course." On second thoughts, however, I will not say that. Miss Millar was born in Iowa, at Muscatine. In the fall of 1893 a girl friend of hers was anxious to go to Europe and get a musical education. Miss Millar undertook the management of a benefit concert for her. So successful was it that it turned her attention to the managerial field. She had hired the Thomas orchestra for her friend's concert. Then she hired the orchestra for some subscription concerts she herself organized. Then she undertook the whole management of it and

has been so successful that its receipts have swelled largely since her advent at its head. She engages all the performers, gives them their place on the stage, makes all the dates and even caters for the whole band. I admire extravagantly this girl who shows what executive ability and talent for organization a woman has.

Mrs. Frances Hardin Hess is the able cataloguer of the library of the University of the City of New York.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

Fashions In Fans.

The fan, like other creations of fashion, has undergone many changes in the course of its history. In size the fan has varied much, changing from tiny to medium, from medium to very large and back again to the diminutive, as shown in the dainty modern directory. The medium sized fan is the one most to be



SOME OF THE NEW FANS.

commended. It is graceful, elegant and yet practical and can be had in a hundred dainty designs.

There are the fans made of ostrich plumes, mounted on changeable sticks of tortoise shell. There are exquisite lace and mother of pearl fans, satin and kid fans, painted in many a quaint design, and gauzy net fans, spangled with sequins. Gold, silver and precious stones, ivory, pearl and tortoise shell, all form part of the fan decorations of today.

Useless Expense In Chicago.

He looked over the plans for the new building that he intended to have erected and shook his head.

"What's the matter?" asked the architect.

"Too elaborate," was the reply; "too much unnecessary fancy work to suit me."

"No more than is usual on first class buildings," protested the architect.

"What would you have left off?"

"The ornamental work at the top."

"But, my dear sir," protested the architect, "that is quite the thing now. We make the buildings plain except at the bottom and the top."

"Well," returned the capitalist decidedly, "it's all right to have a little ornamentation for the first story, but I object to paying for art work for the angels. We'll have the top plain."—Chicago Post.

Jags—Why is it every one laughs at a fool?

Snags—They don't. Some one was trying to humor you.—Adams Freeman.

BUSINESS IMPROVED.

Trade Review as Made by R. G. Dun & Company.

NEW YORK, April 25.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says: Business has been favored by seasonable weather, and the distribution of products has made fair progress, not yet reducing retail or wholesale stocks far enough, however, to materially improve the position of industries. These stocks have apparently been larger ever since the fever of buying last fall, and the actual buying of consumption smaller than has been generally realized. Hence all the great industries are embarrassed by lack of adequate demand, and in some cases, the accumulation of goods in anticipation of demand has gone about as far as it can.

Strikes of some importance are threatened in the building and window glass trades and the working force is lessened by stoppage of some factories because orders are light. Again, prices of commodities are on the whole lower than ever before, having declined about 2 per cent since April 1, and 17 per cent since July, 1890, or October, 1892. The fall in manufactured products is a little less than it was April 1, but in farm products greater.

Speculation is swayed by trifling influences when markets are very narrow. The recent advance checked buying of wheat for export, and Atlantic exports for the week were only 1,081,264 bushels, flour included, against 1,768,873 last year, while western receipts were 2,094,657 bushels, against 1,357,408 last year. Since July 1 Atlantic exports, including flour, have been only 72,900,000 bushels, against 87,500,000 last year to date, though western receipts have been about 177,000,000 bushels, against 139,000,000 bushels to date last year. With generally fair prospects as to winter wheat the price has dropped about two cents, nearly half the rise based on gloomy reports early this month.

Corn receipts continue heavy and the price is a shade lower. A single enterprising buyer was able to push up the price of cotton an eighth, though the progress of planting gives promise of a large yield, and the receipts continue as large as in 1893, though about 386,000 bales larger for the year thus far.

Cotton goods were bought less freely last week, and the northern mills have taken scarcely any cotton this month. The feeling is more hopeful because retail trade is better. The situation in woolen goods does not improve, though women's dress goods are selling fairly, especially since invoice prices of some French goods were advanced, but the mills for men's wear, hosiery and carpets are rapidly decreasing production.

Sales of wool included about half a million pounds Australian and some domestic for export, but were in all only 4,063,100 pounds, and for three weeks have been 9,527,700, of which 5,070,300 were domestic, against 17,409,800 last year, of which 9,292,500 were domestic.

Leather is weaker, with heavy sales, averaging about 3 per cent lower for the week, although hides at Chicago are a shade stronger.

Neither pig iron nor manufactured products have improved in demand as yet, though further combination have raised prices of rods of bar iron to 1.30, while steel bars sell at 1.15 and nails are to be 15 cents higher after May 1. Brokers at Pittsburgh are still selling steel billets 60 cents below the pool prices, though it was formed more than three weeks ago, and Bessemer pig has declined there to \$13, with grey forge stronger. Structural angles are a shade lower, though some good contracts are expected, and there have been sales of 15,000 tons steel rails and 2,000 tons cast pipe for Newark.

Many consumers of copper are working part time, and lake is offered at 10.65 cents.

Tin is dull, but a shade higher at 13.4 cents, and lead with large western sales at 3.07 1-2. Makers of tin plates have agreed to maintain prices, \$3.70 being still quoted for Bessemer coke, full weight.

Failures for the past week have been 238 in the United States, against 230 last year, and 44 in Canada, against 37 last year.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

Runaway Accident Results Fatally to a Prominent Marble Dealer.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 25.—H. H. Uhlhorn, one of the most prominent marble dealers in the state, died yesterday from the result of injuries received in a runaway accident the day before. The horse that he was driving took fright and ran away, throwing Mr. Uhlhorn out of the vehicle.

His head struck against a stone curb, fracturing the skull and causing concussion of the brain, three ribs being also broken in the fall. Mr. Uhlhorn weighed over 200 pounds and never gained consciousness after the accident occurred. He was taken to St. Mary's hospital for treatment and died yesterday. He has many relatives in Cincinnati, from where he originally came to this city many years ago.

Men Hurt, Cars Destroyed.

PITTSBURG, April 25.—By the collision of two trains on the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania railroad at Gallitz in tunnel, three men were badly injured and a number of cars were destroyed, the wreck taking fire. The injured men are: Fireman J. D. McKendree of Altoona, brakeman T. W. Carnahan of Youngwood, Pa., and Thomas Vincent of New York, a colored porter.

Our War Vessels at Shanghai.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Four of the vessels of the Asiatic squadron have rendezvoused at Shanghai, preparatory to undertaking the periodical squadron drills and maneuvers required by the naval regulations. The vessels are the Boston, the Machias, the Yorktown and Detroit. The flagship Olympia is unable to get up the river as far as Shanghai to join the other vessels of the squadron.

LONDON, April 25.—The British government has given orders for the construction of 20 new torpedo boats destroyers.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.

They Had Explosives and Burglar Tools in Their Possession.

TOLEDO, April 25.—A special from Bryan, O., says that the four men who robbed the bank at Pioneer last week were caught six miles south of Pioneer Thursday night by the sheriff of Williams county and his deputies. They were "spotted" in Bryan two days before, and there was evidence that they had returned to secure what booty they had left.

Late Thursday afternoon they became uneasy and left Bryan. The sheriff and six deputies followed, and captured the quartet, but not without difficulty. The robbers, who were armed to the teeth, showed fight, but superior numbers conquered. When searched a large quantity of explosives and burglar tools were found on them. They refused to give their names.

REV. HERBERT SHIPMAN who was appointed Chaplain of West Point Military Academy Friday for four years, was formerly rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Lexington.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE MARKETS.

Review of the Grain and Livestock Markets For April 25.

Pittsburg.
Cattle—Prime, \$4 35@4 45; good butchers, \$3 90@4 10; bulls, stags and cows, \$1 75@3 70; rough fat, \$3 00@3 75; fresh cows and springers, \$15@45. Hogs—Prime light, \$3 80@3 85; heavy, \$3 60@3 65; common to fair, \$2 25@3 00. Sheep—Extra, \$3 65@3 70; good, \$3 40@3 50; common, \$2 75@3 00; spring lambs, \$3 50@4 00; veal calves, \$3 50@4 00.

Cincinnati.
Wheat—72@73c. Corn—31½@32c. Cattle—Selected butchers, \$3 00@3 90; fair to medium, \$3 15@3 50; common, \$2 50@3 00. Hogs—Selected and prime butchers, \$3 45@3 50; packing, \$3 30@3 40; common to rough, \$3 10@3 25. Sheep—\$2 25@3 75. Lambs—\$3 50@4 65.

Chicago.
Hogs—Selected butchers, \$3 25@3 60; mixed, \$3 40@3 60. Cattle—Poor to choice steers, \$3 00@4 15; others, \$3 25@4 00; cows and bulls, \$2 25@3 50. Sheep—\$2 25@3 65; lambs, \$3 75@4 60.

New York.
Cattle—\$3 00@4 60. Sheep—\$3 25@3 85; lambs, \$4 25@5 00.

Marysville Retail Market.

GREEN COFFEY—# lb. 23 @25
MOLASSES—new crop, # gallon 50 @60
Golden Syrup, # lb. 35 @40
Sorghum, fancy new, # lb. 35 @35
SUGAR—Yellow, # lb. 4½ @5
Extra C, # lb. 5 @5
A, # lb. 5½ @5½
Granulated, # lb. 6½ @6½
Powdered, # lb. 7½ @7½
New Orleans, # lb. 50 @1 00
TEAS—# lb. 50 @1 00
COAL OIL—# gallon 7 @8
BACON—Breakfast, # lb. 11 @12
Clearsides, # lb. 7 @8
Hams, # lb. 11 @12
Shoulders, # lb. 8 @8
BEANS—# gallon 20 @20
BUTTER—# lb. 15 @20
CHICKENS—Each 25 @30
EGGS—# dozen 30 @30
FLOUR—Limestone, # barrel 40 @40
Old Gold, # barrel 45 @50
Marysville Fancy, # barrel 40 @40
Mason County, # barrel 42 @45
Morning Glory, # barrel 42 @45
Roller King, # barrel 42 @45
Magnolia, # barrel 45 @45
Blue Grass, # barrel 37 @35
Graham, # sack 25 @25
ONIONS—# peck 15 @15
POTATOES—# peck, new 15 @15
HONEY—# lb. 12 @15
HOMINY—# gallon 10 @10
MEAL—# peck 15 @15
LARD—# pound 8 @8½

THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE

IS HAPPY, FRUITFUL MARRIAGE.

Every Man Who Would Know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the New Discoveries of Medical Science as Applied to Married Life, Who Would Atone for Past Errors and Avoid Future Pitfalls, Should Secure the Wonderful Little Book Called "Complete Manhood, and How to Attain It."

"Here at last is information from a high medical source that must work wonders with this generation of men."

The book fully describes a method by which to attain full vigor and manly power.

A method by which to end all unnatural strains on the system.



CUPID AND PSYCHE

To cure nervousness, lack of self-control, despondency, etc.

To exorcise a faded and worn nature for one of brightness, buoyancy and power.

To cure forever effects of excesses, overwork, worry, etc.

To give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Are no barriers. Failure impossible. Two thousand references.

The book is purely medical and scientific, useless to curiosity seekers, invaluable to men only who need it.

A desperate man, who had applied to us, soon after wrote:

"Well, I tell you that first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them my old self had died yesterday, and my new self was born to-day. Why didn't you tell me when I first wrote that I would find it this way?"

And another thus:

"If you dumped a cart load of gold at my feet it would not bring such gladness into my life as your method has done."

Write to the E. H. MEDICAL COMPANY, 100 N. Y. and ask for the little book called "COMPLETE MANHOOD." Refer to this paper, and the company promises to send a book, in sealed envelope, without any price, a entirely free, until it is well introduced.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. Afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

VALUABLE

HOTEL

PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE HILL HOUSE property on the corner of Front and Sutton streets, Marysville, Ky., is for sale. It has a frontage of eighty-eight feet on Front street and 145 feet on Sutton street, which is a splendid location for a Hotel. The house contains over fifty well-lighted and ventilated rooms and can be put in good condition for a comparatively small sum.

Marysville needs a Hotel more than anything else, and now is the best chance that will ever be offered to get one.

If not sold privately sooner, will be offered publicly to the highest bidder on the premises, at 2 o'clock p. m.,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

R. B. LOVEL,

Executor of Mrs. E. A. Hill, deceased.

A Snap For Cash Buyers!

Never before in the history of the Grocery trade were such remarkably low prices quoted on first-class goods. The following prices to cash-buyers speak for themselves:

1 can Honey-drop Corn.....10c
1 can best Reserve Corn.....10c
1 can Yarmouth Corn.....10c
1 can best Apples (gallon).....15c
1 can best Apples (three-pound).....7c
1 can best Cal. Lemon Cling Peaches (3-lb.).....15c
1 can best Cal. Yellow Free Peaches (3-lb.).....11c
1 can best Baltimore Peaches, peeled (3-lb.).....16c
1 can early June Peas.....12c
1 can Gibb's Extra Small Peas.....15c
1 can Gibb's Superfine Peas.....15c
4 cans Golden Gate Tomatoes, (new goods).....25c
1 pound Levering's Coffee.....25c
3 packages rolled Oats.....25c
6 pounds Rice.....25c
1 gallon new Navy Beans.....20c
1 gallon new hominy.....16c
12 bars good Soap.....25c
7 bars Lenox Soap.....25c
1 pound best New York Cream Cheese.....15c
Lots of other goods too numerous to mention equally as low. Compare our prices with others as we cannot be undersold. Try our Royal Blend and Morning Joy Coffee, the best on earth. Perfection Flour \$4.25 per barrel.

CUMMINS & REDMOND, Blue Ribbon Store.

Traxel

Is the man to call on if
you want good

Bread,
Candies and Fruits!

M. R. GILMORE.

GRANITE, MARBLE AND FREESTONE

WORKS.....

All Monumental work done in the best manner

Second Street, Above Opera House.

JAMES N. KEHOE,

Attorney at Law.

Office: Court street, east side.